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National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21*

Côte d'Ivoire

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I. Introduction

1. This report for the second cycle of the universal periodic review is being submitted against the backdrop of a country in the midst of reconstruction and reconciliation following a post-election crisis, both of which are major concerns of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. With the international community's support, it is striving to come up with lasting solutions, with due consideration for human rights, in accordance with the commitments made under national law and ratified international legal instruments.

2. Côte d'Ivoire received 147 recommendations for the first cycle of the review on 3 December 2009 and accepted 108. In its written replies of 17 March 2010 (A/HCR/13/9/Add.1/Rev.1), it informed the Human Rights Council of its position on the remaining 39, including two that did not enjoy support.

3. Since the consideration of its report, Côte d'Ivoire has continued its efforts to improve the human rights situation. For that purpose, it not only harmonized some of its national laws but also began to take on and fulfil its international obligations through national and sectoral policies.

4. Despite these efforts, Côte d'Ivoire is still facing challenges in meeting its human rights commitments. The military and political crisis of 2002 and the post-election crisis of 2010 have had a considerable negative impact on its capacity to maintain and build on the achievements made where the observance and enjoyment of those rights are concerned. These challenges and constraints are set out in chapter IX. The causes of these crises and their impact on human rights is analysed in chapter X.

II. Methodology and consultation process

5. Following the review in 2009, the State established a committee to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations. However, the committee was unable to function, as the post-election crisis was marked by the dissolution of the Independent Electoral Commission and the Government in February 2010 and constituted a major obstacle to the development and dissemination of plans of action to implement the recommendations. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Freedoms established a forum for dialogue between its services and other State entities by instituting human rights focal points.

6. The National Human Rights Commission held meetings with representatives of civil society in August and November 2013 in order to solicit their views, in accordance with the guidelines of the Human Rights Council.

7. The Ministry established a task force to draft this report.

8. The report was prepared in accordance with the pertinent provisions of Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, including the annex to resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, on institution-building of the Council, the annex to resolution 16/21 of 25 March 2011, on the review of the work and functioning of the Council, and decision 17/119 of 17 June 2011, on the follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21 with regard to the universal periodic review. It is focused mainly on follow-up and implementation of the recommendations made in the previous review and on changes in the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire between 2010 and 2013.

III. Development of the normative and institutional framework

A. Constitution

9. The political system of Côte d'Ivoire is governed by the Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire Act, No. 2000-513 of 1 August 2000. The process of political and institutional reform embarked on in early 2012 led the parliament to pass Act No. 2012-1134 of 13 December 2012, under which article 85 bis was introduced into title VI of the Constitution. This constitutional amendment made it possible to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, making Côte d'Ivoire the 122nd State party.

B. National legislation

10. Côte d'Ivoire has developed and adopted a number of new laws to strengthen its national normative framework. They include in particular:

- Act No. 2012-1132 of 13 December 2012 on the establishment, powers, organization and functioning of the National Human Rights Commission of Côte d'Ivoire (recommendations Nos. 6–12);
- Act No. 2012-1134 of 13 December 2012, which introduced article 85 bis, concerning the International Criminal Court, into title VI of the Constitution (recommendation No. 101 (paras. 3–6 and 16)).

C. Policy measures

11. Côte d'Ivoire adopted its National Development Plan on 26 March 2012. The Plan is a framework to bring together all national development policies. It is built on the following six cornerstones:

- Defence, security, justice and rule of law;
- Education, health, employment and social matters;
- Economy, agriculture and the private sector;
- Infrastructure, water, energy and mines;
- Environment, standard of living, housing and public utilities;
- Culture, youth and sport.

12. A national policy to promote and protect human rights is currently being developed by the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Freedoms.

13. A bill on the protection of human rights defenders, drafted with the close cooperation of civil society, was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 4 September 2013.

D. Ratified international instruments

14. Between 2010 and 2013 Côte d'Ivoire signed and/or ratified several international instruments: see entry 2 of the table showing the status of implementation of the recommendations on international instruments and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

E. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

1. National Human Rights Commission of Côte d'Ivoire

15. Under Act No. 2012-1132 of 13 December 2012 on the establishment, powers, organization and functioning of the National Human Rights Commission, the Commission is an independent advisory and administrative authority which has been tasked with assisting in the promotion and protection of human rights. Unlike the previous Commission, the new one is in conformity with the Paris Principles (recommendations Nos. 6–12, 16 and 17).

2. Office of the Ombudsman

16. Under title XI of the Constitution, the Ombudsman is an independent administrative authority. For the time being, this institution is governed by Organization Act No. 2007-540 of 1 August 2007, which established the powers, organization and functioning of the mediation body known as the Office of the Ombudsman.

17. Article 7 of the Act confers on the Ombudsman the "mission to settle through mediation, without prejudice to the powers vested in State institutions and organizations by laws and regulations, disagreements and disputes submitted to the President of the Republic for arbitration".

3. National Press Council

18. Established pursuant to Act No. 2004-643 of 14 December 2004, the Council is an independent administrative authority responsible for monitoring the compliance of press organizations and journalists with the obligations set out under the Press Regulation Act. It has the power to take disciplinary action against print media outlets and professional journalists. It thus ensures that the regulations governing the foundation, assets, resources and professional code of ethics of a press organization and media pluralism are observed.

4. High Authority for Audiovisual Communication

19. The National Audiovisual Council was set up as the High Authority for Audiovisual Communication by Order No. 2011-75 of 30 April 2011. The Authority is an independent administrative authority. Its mission is to guarantee and uphold the freedom and protection of audiovisual communication, ensure that information is handled in accordance with the professional code of ethics, guarantee access to official information and communication bodies, ensure equitable treatment of national institutions, political parties, associations and private citizens and foster and guarantee pluralism in the audiovisual media.

IV. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground and compliance with international obligations

Right to life

20. Throughout the entire post-election period significant infringements of the right to life were routinely committed. The infringements, including summary executions and enforced disappearances, were done by various actors.

21. The National Commission of Inquiry reported 3,248 cases of infringement of the right to life. Women and children are counted among the victims. Numerous witnesses attest to the fact that people's throats were slit and pregnant women were raped before

being killed. Inquiries show that a large share of the victims (29.68 per cent, or 2,018 cases) were summarily executed, apparently for political and/or ethnic reasons.

Right to physical integrity and security of the person

22. Violations of these specific rights take on various forms, from torture and ill-treatment to enforced disappearance, rape, assault, death threats and other forms of intimidation.

23. The Commission recorded a significant number of persons who were subject to torture and cruel, inhuman and humiliating treatment.

24. The Commission also recorded 196 cases of rape of women and other sexual assaults. According to the Commission, the number of actual cases had likely been underreported, as rape victims in general had difficulty coming forward.

25. In the course of the inquiries, the Commission documented 8,441 cases of violations of the right to physical integrity and security of the person.

Right to freedom of movement

26. A number of roadblocks manned by armed persons were set up in various districts to prevent the free movement of people. Identity checks were carried out and persons regarded as belonging to the rival camp were prohibited from passing through. In the least serious cases of abuse, the roadblocks were used for racketeering. In other cases, however, they were used for abduction, false imprisonment and summary execution.

27. Violations of the freedom of movement also included frequent curfews imposed by the authorities. In certain towns, organized partisan groups imposed their own measures in violation of the right to freedom of movement (Yopougon, Abobo, Anono, Issia, Koumassi, etc.).

Right to freedom of expression, opinion and information

28. There was an increase in violations of the right to freedom of expression, opinion and information. Examples of such violations include monopolization of State media and subsequent takeover and transformation into instruments of propaganda, news programmes like *Raison d'État*, bans on international news broadcasts and the occupation of certain newspaper offices.

Right to property

29. Infringements of the right to property during the post-election crisis outnumber any other rights violations: 15,583 cases, or 42.5 per cent of all cases of violations reported to the Commission, involved property rights. The violations take on many forms: carjackings, arson, pillaging of various properties such as homes, businesses and plantations, unlawful appropriation of the property of others and occupation of the homes of certain prominent figures.

30. The damage caused by the looting is extensive. The country's economy has suffered greatly. Public and private services nearly came to a standstill. Citizens were thus denied various economic and social rights, including the right to work, the right to health and the right to education.

Right to health

31. The reigning insecurity and numerous roadblocks made it difficult, if not impossible, for patients to reach health facilities. Furthermore, the medical profession was a victim of acts of violence (Cocody University Hospital Centre).

32. Many health facilities and pharmacies were also looted, which reduced the capacity to provide care and supplies of medicine. Furthermore, the authorities' decision to cut off water and electricity to people from areas controlled by the Forces nouvelles and to impose an economic embargo adversely affected sanitation in the regions.

Right to religious freedom

33. Violations of the right to religious freedom constitute another outward sign of the infringement of the right to freedom of opinion. Political discord has carried over into the religious sphere, thus constituting violations of the right to religious freedom.

34. A number of religious buildings were raided or searched illegally. Mosques were attacked in Grand-Bassam, Abobo and Duékoué. The same happened with the Anyama Major Seminary, the Holy Trinity Parish of Koumassi and the Issia Seminary.

35. Religious leaders have also been victims of acts of violence. Imams were killed in Williamsville, Yopougon (Port Bouët 2) and Duékoué. The curate of the parish of Bloléquin has been reported missing since 2 April 2011.

Right to peaceful assembly

36. During the period under review the authorities banned demonstrations planned by their respective opposition. Despite the bans, supporters of Mr. Ouattara and those of Mr. Gbagbo organized demonstrations that were sometimes violently suppressed.

V. Cooperation with international human rights mechanisms

37. In accordance with recommendations Nos. 25 and 26, Côte d'Ivoire has taken several courses of action, as set out in the table below.

38. Moreover, Côte d'Ivoire reiterates its readiness to cooperate fully with all special procedures of the Human Rights Council. It has undertaken to review promptly any request by the special procedures for a visit (recommendations Nos. 24 to 27).

39. In fact, following the post-election crisis, it cooperated fully with all the United Nations missions on the human rights situation, in particular the National Commission of Inquiry led by Mr. Vitit Muntarbhorn and the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. Doudou Diène (who carried out five visits between 2011 and 2013).

40. The organization of the fifty-second session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in October 2012, at which Côte d'Ivoire submitted its initial and combined reports, is yet further proof of the country's determination to cooperate with international and regional human rights organizations.

41. Furthermore, Côte d'Ivoire is cooperating with the International Criminal Court.

VI. Follow-up and implementation of recommendations and commitments made during the review of 3 December 2009

42. The table below gives a thematic summary of the measures adopted and implemented in Côte d'Ivoire to follow up on the recommendations under the first universal periodic review. It focuses on recommendations that have been accepted and those that have been taken into consideration following the interactive dialogue.

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
1. National laws, institutions, policies and strategies		
Impact of the crisis on human rights and national reconciliation		
99.1, 99.2, 99.3, 99.16, 99.17, 99.106		Among the political measures taken is the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, which gave a boost to the crisis resolution process, particularly the organization of various elections and the merging of two armies (Forces armées nationales de Côte d'Ivoire and the armed forces of the Forces nouvelles).
Take all necessary steps to implement the outstanding elements of the peace agreement and to complete the electoral process as quickly as possible.	Achieved	The peace agreement was carried out as far as the aspects of the election process is concerned. As part of its efforts to put in place conflict prevention and management mechanisms, the Government organized several training workshops and courses, with the support of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and certain NGOs, in various towns in the country for civil society and community leaders, including women, young people and religious and customary authorities. A campaign to raise awareness about the need for social cohesion was also carried out among specific groups in Abidjan and within the country under the National Programme on Community Reintegration and Rehabilitation.

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
Continue the policy of national reconciliation.	In progress	The Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission was established by Order No. 2011-167 of 13 July 2011 to foster national reconciliation. The mission of this independent commission is to work autonomously for reconciliation and greater social cohesion between all communities living in Côte d'Ivoire. Its essential task is to identify violations and their perpetrators and propose redress measures for the victims. Set up on 28 September 2011, the Commission is representative of all social groups of the population of Côte d'Ivoire, Ivorian nationals living abroad and foreign nationals living in Côte d'Ivoire. The Commission officially submitted its report to the Head of State on 21 November 2013. A national programme for social cohesion was put in place to sustain reconciliation efforts. With a view to promoting political dialogue several figures from the former regime who had been incarcerated or placed under house arrest were released and certain obtained the lifting of the freeze on their assets. The last wave of releases, involving the President of the Front populaire ivoirien (FPI) and Mr. Gbagbo's son, among others, is likely to reopen political dialogue. The national dialogue was resumed within the permanent forum for dialogue, which brings together the Government and opposition parties. Two bills are worth noting in this context, concerning the status of the opposition and the financing of political parties. A joint mission led by the Ministry of African Integration and the Ministry of Defence thus made the return of exiled officers and enlisted personnel possible. To prepare the ground for genuine national reconciliation, the Government organized several missions throughout the country in 2009, 2010 and 2011, particularly in the Centre, North and

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
		West (CNO) areas. The President of the National Assembly went to the Gôh region in August 2013 to alleviate the bitterness of the supporters of their "native son," the former president.
Continue the policy to promote human rights and the rule of law.	In progress	With respect to the promotion of human rights and public freedoms, the following measures have been implemented: (i) the publication of a compendium of international human rights instruments ratified by Côte d'Ivoire; (ii) the establishment of a digital databank including the entire collection of official gazettes from 1959 to 2011; (iii) the organization of a seminar for military and paramilitary forces to build their capacity for observing human rights; (iv) the raising of public awareness about human rights through mobile telephones. As regards the dissemination of laws and procedures so that the people are better informed of their rights, a publicly accessible digital databank including the entire collection of official gazettes from 1959 to 2011 and all the relevant international conventions is available online, on CD-ROM and in binders.
Displaced persons **99.95, 99.96**		
Identify and promote awareness among displaced persons of their fundamental rights and cover their basic needs.	In progress	During the 2009–2011 period, 5,678 internally displaced persons, 8.56 per cent of them women, were trained and reintegrated into society through income-generating activities. These efforts are being carried on by public and semi-public bodies to this day. For example, the internally displaced persons who voluntarily returned to the Vallée du Bandama have benefited from training in diverse areas (hairdressing, engineering, agriculture, etc.). With the assistance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other humanitarian actors, 1,129 internally displaced persons voluntarily returned to their homes from sites of the Catholic mission of Duékoué and Aboisso. Similarly, IOM rebuilt 300

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
		homes in western Côte d'Ivoire. Lastly, 1,308 internally displaced persons returned to their various districts in Duékoué in late 2011. Additional budgetary funds amounting to 90 million CFA francs (some 138,000 euros) in humanitarian assistance were authorized as an exceptional measure for the populations affected by the post-election crisis. National and international NGOs and friendly States made donations of food supplies and other basic necessities.
Compensation for victims		
99.14, 99.15		
Examine the possibilities for developing a legislative framework for the compensation of war victims.	In progress	The main work relating to war victims involves the drafting of a bill on war victim identification and compensation for harm. (The Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission is responsible for proposing redress measures.) A bill on wards of the State was currently under consideration by the Government.
Institutional framework		
National Human Rights Institution		
99.6, 99.7, 99.8, 99.9, 99.10, 99.11, 99.12		
Amend the law to establish the National Human Rights Commission to bring it into compliance with the Paris Principles and seek to have it accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions.	Achieved	The Commission established pursuant to Act No. 2012-1132 of 13 December 2012 is in conformity with the Paris Principles. It is made up of 22 members, 6 of whom sit in a consultative capacity (representatives of government organizations) and 16 with the right to vote, including 9 voting members from civil society. The new institution was set up on 10 June 2013. It is presided over by Ms. Ezouehu Paulette Badjo.
National policies and strategies		
Human rights awareness-raising, education and training		
99.18, 99.19, 99.21, 99.22, 99.23, 99.24, 99.65		
Participate in UNOCI efforts to fulfil its mandate in this area, develop national human rights	In progress	The Government has adopted policies for the protection and promotion of human rights spearheaded by the Ministry of

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
education programmes in general and education programmes on the fundamental rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups in particular for civil servants, public security officers and prison and judicial authorities and ensure full accountability for any human rights violations.		Justice, Human Rights and Public Freedoms which cover awareness-raising, education and combating impunity. They include capacity-building workshops for military and paramilitary forces (October 2011 and September 2012) and human rights focal points of ministries and public institutions (March and September 2012), the introduction of human rights and citizenship education into the education system beginning in the 2012/13 school year and the training of human rights and citizenship education trainers at the National Teaching Institute for Technical and Vocational Education and the National Higher Institute for the Arts and Cultural Activities.
2. International human rights instruments and cooperation with international mechanisms		
99.25, 99.26, 99.104 99.105, 99.107, 99.108		
Improve cooperation with the United Nations treaty bodies by agreeing on timelines for submitting overdue reports and, if necessary, identify needs for assistance for that purpose; fight crime, sexual violence and child trafficking in accordance with international standards.	Achieved	The combined initial and second and third periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women were submitted on 7 September 2010 and presented on 14 October 2011 in Geneva. The initial report to the Human Rights Committee was submitted on 19 March 2013. Note: In order to show its willingness to cooperate with monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of instruments to which Côte d'Ivoire is a party, the State submitted its initial and combined periodic reports (covering 1992 to 2012) to the African Commission on Human and People's Rights in June 2012 The report was presented at the fifty-second session of the Commission on 11 and 12 October 2012 in Yamoussoukro in Côte d'Ivoire.
Seek technical assistance from the international community	Achieved	During the period under consideration, Côte d'Ivoire benefited from the support of a number of multilateral and bilateral partners in various fields, including from the United Nations system: International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank,

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
		United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNOCI, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Islamic Development Bank (IDB) (roads), European Union, African Development Bank (ADB), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (birth registration), International Organization of la Francophonie (OIF) (capacity-building), chancelleries, etc.
Universal periodic review		
99.97, 99.98, 99.101, 99.102, 99.103, 99.99, 99.100		
Continue close cooperation with various stakeholders and non-governmental organizations and design and carry out a national programme for the implementation of the recommendations.	Achieved	As indicated above, a committee to follow up on the recommendations made under the universal periodic review serves as a forum for exchanges between civil society and the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Freedoms. The committee enjoys the support of the Ministry in seeking funding and organizing activities. In addition, the Ministry regularly represents the Government in all civil society activities relating to the universal periodic review.
Seek technical and financial assistance from the international community, in particular United Nations organs and programmes, for the implementation of the universal periodic review.	Achieved	Under the periodic review (Follow-up and implementation of recommendations), Côte d'Ivoire has enjoyed the support of the international community, particularly the many forms of support provided by UNOCI, OIF and international NGOs such as the International Service for Human Rights and the Equitas International Centre for Human Rights Education.
Signatures, Ratifications		
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa	Noted[1] Implemented	The instrument was ratified in March 2012.
101.1		

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
Rome Statute **101.3, 101.4, 101.5, 101.6, 101.1, 101.16**	Noted Implemented	The instrument was ratified in January 2013.
Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment **101.7, 101.8, 101.9, 101.10, 101.16**	Noted	
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities **101.10, 101.16**	Noted Implemented	Decree No. 2013-539 of 30 July 2013 on ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights **101.11, 101.16**	Noted Implemented	Côte d'Ivoire is a de jure abolitionist State. The death penalty is prohibited by the Constitution. The First Optional Protocol to the Covenant was ratified on 5 March 1997.
Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights **101.11**	Noted Not implemented	
International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance **101.12, 101.17**	Noted Not implemented	
Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child **101.13, 101.14, 101.15, 101.16, 101.19**	Noted Implemented	Decree No. 2011-220 of 7 September 2011 to ratify and publish the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict, ratified on 7 September 2011.

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families **101.13**	Noted Not implemented	
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons **101.13, 101.17, 101.20, 101.21**	Implemented	Decree No. 2013-650 of 13 September 2013 to ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, signed on 28 September 1954 in New York.
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol **101.2, 101.22**	Noted Implemented	Accession to the Protocol on 20 January 2012.
Grant the National Committee to Combat Violence against Women and Children created in 2000 investigative powers **101.23**	Noted	
Cooperation with the International Criminal Court		
Authorize the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to conduct a mission in Côte d'Ivoire and allow for a mission to the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to undertake investigations into acts committed in the country after the events of September 2002. **101.33, 101.34**	Noted	Côte d'Ivoire maintains its position as set out in document A/HRC/13/9/Add./Rev.1 and remains committed to analysing requests for visits. (Recommendations Nos. 33 and 34.)
3. Governance (democracy, elections, justice system, transparency and fight against corruption and impunity)		
Justice system **99.4, 99.5, 99.63, 99.64, 99.66, 99.67, 99.68, 99.69**		
Speed up the implementation of the Rural Land Act and take steps to inform the public about its provisions.	Implemented	Act No. 2013 of 13 September 2013 on the time frame for setting down customary rights to customary property land, amending article 6 of Act No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 relating to rural land, as amended by Act 2004-412 of 14 August 2004. Under this new law, the Government has undertaken to

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
		resolve problems involving rural land promptly. Members of parliament in particular are currently mounting public awareness campaigns to explain to the people how this law is being applied. A national rural land security programme has been put in place.
Finalize the ongoing legislative reforms, particularly those related to family law, the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Improve the efficiency of the judicial system; strengthen and harmonize the child protection legal framework.	Implemented	The household is to be headed jointly by the spouses under article 58 of Act No. 2013-33 of 25 January 2013, repealing article 53 and amending articles 58, 59, 60 and 67 of Act 64-375 of 7 October 1964 on marriage, as amended by Act No. 83-800 of 2 August 1983 aimed at the establishment of equality between men and women. A panel of experts is responsible for considering a reform of the Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure so as to bring it into conformity with the provisions contained in the relevant ratified international instruments.
Commit to establishing judicial procedures that uphold the rights of those accused of crimes and sent to court.	In progress	The Code of Criminal Procedures provides for a detention period for minor offences (6 months at the most) and criminal offences (18 months at the most). The accused are granted a release automatically if they are held for a longer period. (arts. 138 and 139).
Improve citizens' access to justice by reviewing legal aid procedures and the establishment of new courts.	Implemented	A reform aimed at building up the network of legal aid services is under way. Two courts (Issia and Guiglo) were inaugurated in 2013 and work has started on 10 others.
Establish a juvenile justice system to guarantee the protection of the rights of minors.	In progress	Minors benefit from judicial protection in Côte d'Ivoire through special courts (juvenile court judge, juvenile court, juvenile assize courts). All courts and court divisions have a juvenile court judge and juvenile court. All courts are provided with youth offending teams responsible for helping in the reintegration of minors. They are helped by social workers.
101.31		
Legislative, judicial and prison reform, capacity-building in the	Implemented	Justice is accessible to all. Judges are trained to render fair and impartial

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
administration of justice, transparency and access to justice for all Ivorians, without discrimination based on resources.		judgements. Courts are operating throughout the country. A programme called "ProJustice" backed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is under way to give people in need access to legal aid and justice services throughout the country.
Impunity		
99.32, 99.33, 99.6, 99.70, 99.71		
Combat summary executions.	Noted Implemented	The State has taken security measures to protect the population by increasing the number of police units and monitoring men under arms more rigorously. In addition, the State has begun to disarm gangs and militia groups to quarter military forces in barracks. The law has been restored throughout the country.
Fight impunity.	Implemented	The National Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to Decree No. 2011-176 of 20 July 2011 and the special investigation unit (Decree No. 020/MEMJ/DSJRH/MEF of 24 June 2011) were set up to search for, find and punish human rights offenders. The National Commission of Inquiry submitted its report on 8 August 2012. Judicial inquiries are still under way. State-funded exhumations have been carried out in order to help to document human rights violations. Certain human rights offenders caught in the act were tried and convicted. The will of the State to combat impunity is shown by the recent conviction of the Commander of the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI) of Vavoua and two of his brothers in arms for murder and being an accessory to murder, the transfer of former president Laurent Gbagbo to the International Criminal Court and the arrest of the militia head Amadé Ouérémi.
101.32		
Investigate and prosecute the cases of serious human rights violations that occurred during	Noted Implemented	A non-judicial investigation was carried out by the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Freedoms and the

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
the fighting in 2002 and 2003.		results of the investigation were published.
Elections		
99.74, 99.75, 99.76, 99.77		
Guarantee the free, open and transparent nature of future presidential elections and cooperation with the Independent Electoral Commission.		Elections took place in the aftermath of the crisis. Leaving aside the presidential elections, the legislative, regional and municipal elections on the whole ran rather smoothly despite the formal absence of the Front populaire ivoirien (FPI).
4. Civil and political rights		
Deprivation of liberty/Conditions of detention		
99.52, 99.53, 99.54, 99.55, 99.56, 99.57		
Improve conditions of detention.	Implemented	A judge responsible for supervising the serving of sentences was appointed for every court of first instance. Food rations have gone from 160 CFA francs per prisoner every day to 420 CFA francs. Under the presidential emergency programme and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and European Union projects, prisons and places of detention (police stations, gendarmeries) have been rehabilitated. There are plans to build 10 new prisons that meet international standards, with an accommodation capacity of 300 to 500 beds. Nurses are on staff at all detention facilities. The Centre for Monitoring Minors at the Abidjan Detention and Correction Centre (MACA) was rehabilitated and supplied with equipment.
Investigate deaths in detention and bring those responsible to justice.	Implemented	Every reported death in detention is put under judicial investigation.
Separate minors, women and men in detention facilities.	Partly implemented.	The majority of prisons are provided with separate facilities for minors, women and men. (Abidjan, Dabou, Aboisso, Bassam, Agboville, etc.)

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
Put an end to arbitrary arrests.	In progress	While there were reports of arbitrary arrests during the post-election crisis, it should be noted that there are fewer and fewer such arrests as courts have opened and discipline within security forces has been restored with the help of numerous training sessions. The establishment of the Protection Office within the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Freedoms has helped to lower the number of cases of arbitrary arrest.
Equality and non-discrimination		
99.27, 99.28, 99.29, 99.30		
Reform programmes and launch information campaigns to promote tolerance and respect for all persons and guarantee the right to privacy and non-discrimination.	Implemented	Television and radio programmes have been elaborated and broadcast throughout the country. Large hoardings have been put up in major rural and urban areas. Community-based campaigns have been conducted, with the support of UNOCI, Nestlé, the United States Embassy and the State through the National Committee for the Oversight of Actions to Combat Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labour, headed by the First Lady, Ms. Dominique Ouattara.
Abolish all forms of discrimination against women.	Partly implemented	Act No. 2013-33 of 25 January 2013 on marriage places equal parental responsibilities on men and women. The notion of head of the family deemed to be discriminatory is repealed. A bill on increasing women's representation is before the appropriate decision-making bodies. There are ongoing efforts to end gender discrimination.
Tackle discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity.	Not implemented	There is no prohibition under the law of any relations between consenting adults in Côte d'Ivoire. Nevertheless, people's attitudes are such that they cannot accept official recognition of same-sex relations.
Protect women, children and persons with disabilities.	Achieved	National laws protect women, children and persons with disabilities. Ministries make every effort to improve their status through specific programmes. (National programme to combat gender-based

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
		violence, law to prohibit female circumcision, National Committee for the Oversight of Actions to Combat Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labour, law on child pornography, etc.)
101.28		
Put into practice specific programmes to raise awareness about discrimination on grounds of gender identity and sexual orientation and guarantee respect for privacy.	Rejected	
Freedom of expression and opinion		
99.73		
Investigate and prosecute cases of offences against human rights defenders and journalists.	In progress	The investigation into the disappearance of Guy-André Kieffer, a French Canadian journalist, is currently under way. The French and Ivorian justice systems are closely collaborating on the matter. To date, no human rights defenders or journalists have been harassed in their official capacity. Furthermore, a bill to provide them with protection was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 4 September 2013.
5. Economic, social and cultural rights		
Right to an adequate standard of living		
Equitable distribution of wealth		
99.31		
Ensure that the nation's wealth is equitably distributed to address any imbalances in and among the regions.	In progress	The establishment of the National Development Programme is a medium- and long-term response to issues relating to regional imbalances. In the short term, the presidential emergency programme has helped to provide immediate solutions to serious problems faced by the population (e.g. the connection of the city of Bouna with the water and electricity network, road repairs and the restoration of hospitals in the former Central, North and West areas, etc.).
Fight against poverty and unemployment		
99.13, 99.80, 99.81, 99.88, 99.89, 99.90, 99.94		

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
Consolidate the rule of law and fight poverty and unemployment. Formulate more effective development strategies and programmes. Reduce poverty and create jobs, in particular for the young and people living in rural areas.	In progress	Côte d'Ivoire developed the National Development Plan for 2012–2015 in order to combat poverty and foster development. A number of employment programmes have been put in place under the plan, including the Service Delivery Platform and the Job-Creation Initiatives Development Programme. As far as taking on graduates is concerned, the Government has allocated significant funds for the employment of some 8,435 persons in the education (4,535) and health (3,900) sectors. This has led to improvement in the social development indicators relating to reaching the Millennium Development Goals. Between 2009 and 2011, with the support of partners, Côte d'Ivoire implemented various projects to integrate or reintegrate young people into the world of work. They include in particular the Post-Conflict Assistance Project of the Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and the National Civic Service Programme. There is also labour-intensive public works. In addition, under a public-private partnership the State has embarked on the so-called YAANOVEL project to set up agricultural cooperatives in the District of Yamoussoukro. The project will generate 60,000 jobs (15,000 directly and 45,000 indirectly). Furthermore, some departments such as the Ministry of Youth have a fund for poverty reduction efforts. In total, these projects and programmes have resulted in the social and economic reintegration of 38,241 persons (former combatants and former members of vigilante groups). Moreover, 7,584 young persons at risk who have received training are expected to be rehabilitated. Today, the minimum wage has nearly doubled, from 36,607 to 60,000 CFA francs. A tripartite initiative to establish a new code of work aims to reduce job insecurity and afford opportunities for

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
		career advancement for workers and tax breaks for businesses that provide training to graduates.
Improve access to social services.	In progress	As regards social services, Côte d'Ivoire has introduced a policy of free care for pregnant women and children under 5 years of age. A number of schools have been created and thousands of teachers have been recruited to tackle the education crisis. For example, the gross school employment rate improved between the 2008/09 and 2011/12 school years, with an increase of about 5 percentage points.
Cooperate with the international community.	Implemented	Côte d'Ivoire cooperates with the international community in every field, particularly with the United Nations system, including IMF, UNDP, UNOCI, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, IDB (roads) and others, and also with the European Union, ADB, UNHCR (birth registration), chancelleries, etc.
101.39		
Devote more resources to national development plans to ensure that the people are able to exercise their essential economic and social rights to the fullest.	Noted Implemented	Since 2012, significant funds have been spent on improving the living conditions of the people (job creation, building of schools, health centres and roads, drilling for drinking water, etc.).
Sustainable development		
99.78		
Implement a national strategy for sustainable development.	Implemented	A national strategy for sustainable development was adopted in Côte d'Ivoire in September 2011. Its implementation falls to the Department of Sustainable Development, established pursuant to Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development Organization Decree, No. 2011-432 of 30 November 2011. Among the noteworthy measures taken is the Plastic Bag Prohibition Decree, No. 2013-327 of 22 May 2013, which will come into force in 2014. Public awareness media campaigns are currently under way. Following the Rio+20 Conference in June 2010, Côte d'Ivoire made a firm

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
		commitment to sustainable development by building a green economy. For example, it has: • Organized reforestation campaigns; • Rehabilitated forests classified as degraded by the crisis; • Begun to evacuate people who occupy classified forests unlawfully; • Increased the number forest protection staff.
99.79		
Continue efforts to achieve the Millennium Declaration Goals.	In progress	The tasks undertaken under the presidential emergency programme (road and hospital construction, drinking water for all, etc.) have played their part in making headway on the Goals.
Right to health		
99.82, 99.83, 99.84, 99.85, 99.86		
Continue efforts towards ensuring the access of all citizens to health.	Implemented	The State was involved in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the health-care system between 2009 and 2013. The State has taken steps to build a stronger institutional framework for the health-care system. A national health policy document was drawn up in 2011. A technical working group on the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa, established pursuant to a ministerial decree, has been running since 2013. The State introduced free targeted public obstetric health-care services, including caesarean deliveries, and care for children under 5 years of age. The cost of a doctor's visit has been cut in half. Treated mosquito nets were distributed throughout the country in 2011 and 2012. The operation to distribute mosquito nets is being carried on with women who are pregnant or have recently given birth and children under 5 years of age. The Government has expanded the technical capacity of

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
		the Cocody University Hospital Centre to cover organ transplant operations on an inpatient basis. A viral hepatitis treatment programme is currently under way. A hospital specifically for mothers and children is under construction in Bingerville. The decree to establish a national renal failure prevention and treatment centre was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 17 October 2012.
Continue to fight HIV/AIDS among vulnerable groups with the support and cooperation of the international community.	Implemented	The national health development plan and the Millennium Development Goals Acceleration Framework are being developed. Two HIV/AIDS prevention and care facilities have been rehabilitated and equipped and are now operational in Bouaké and Man. More than 10,000 young people have been made aware of and been covered by HIV/AIDS crisis centres and other youth support organizations. With the support of the United Nations system, a large number of HIV-infected pregnant women have received antiretroviral treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission. In 2010, 45 per cent of the prevention of mother-to-child service delivery points were thus back up and running. The efforts to improve the quality and accessibility of care of persons infected with and/or affected by HIV/AIDS have involved strengthening the institutional framework with the development of national plans to care for HIV/AIDS patients. A preliminary bill on the protection of the rights of persons infected or affected by HIV/AIDS and inclusion of HIV/AIDS in contingency planning for humanitarian assistance was pending adoption. The Government efforts have resulted in a drop in the prevalence rate by half (to some 4 per cent).

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
101.29		
Meet the basic needs of vulnerable groups with education programmes, take preventive action and provide assistance on HIV/AIDS.	Noted Implemented	All vulnerable groups have been covered during the roll-out of the national programme to fight HIV/AIDS.
Toxic waste		
99.87		
Work with all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, to tackle the problems involving toxic waste disposal.	Implemented	A decontamination operation was carried out on certain polluted sites. The operation, led by French experts, helped to clean up a large part of the city of Abidjan and its suburbs. However, there are still some problem areas that the State is working through the Côte d'Ivoire Anti-Pollution Centre to clear all pollution.
Right to education		
Basic education		
99.91, 99.92, 99.93		
Promote education for all, without discrimination, develop primary education for all children, in urban and rural areas alike, and eliminate disparities between boys and girls.	Implemented	Between 2007 and 2013 the State was involved in facilitating access to education for all by providing free textbooks in primary education and building new classrooms. School-age children have been able to enrol without a birth certificate since the start of the current school year. As regards institutional reform, the Government reinstated school uniforms at the start of the 2011/12 school year. The reform aims to reduce discrimination of an economic or social nature. Action to increase accessibility to schools generally involved building and renovating public schools. For example, 4,478 classrooms were built nationwide, which made it possible for 223,900 pupils to attend school over the 2010–2012 period. Between 2008 and 2012, the Government distributed 6,880,600 mathematics, French and civic and moral

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
		education textbooks and 5,762,334 school kits, i.e. the free education policy reached more than 90 percent of pupils enrolled in public primary school. With the support of United Nations system organizations, the Government equipped 260 early childhood development centres with mats and kits in the urban and rural areas in six regions and 75 primary schools with school furniture. In addition, work has begun on building 1,500 new primary school and 143 preschool classrooms and 100 housing units for primary school teachers. There are 1,800 primary school classrooms available for school mapping. Among them, 1,500 are under construction by virtue of the presidential emergency programme. There will eventually be 3,300 in total that should be functioning for the 2012/13 school year. For the 2012/13 school year, the State recruited 5,000 primary school teachers (2,500 teachers and 2,500 teaching assistants). Some 3,000 secondary school teachers under contract have also been recruited. The State has recruited 8,000 teachers within the space of two years. For the 2013/14 start of the school year, the State wishes to increase its intake capacity through the construction of local secondary schools (collèges). An assessment of Islamic religious schools carried out in 2011 resulted in the integration of 22 out of 43 such schools into the official system of national education. The admissions process was reviewed to make the requirements for access to collèges more equitable. There are no disparities between boys and girls in school enrolment in Côte d'Ivoire. In 2012, girls made up 46 per cent of the primary school student body.

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures/initiatives*
101.35, 101.36, 101.37, 101.38		
Take concrete measures to make primary education effectively compulsory and free and achieve the Goal of universal primary education by 2015.	Noted Implemented	Primary education is compulsory and free. Sustained efforts are being made to achieve the Goal of primary education for all by 2015.
Family		
99.72		
Strengthening the family.	Implemented	As indicated above, the parliament of Côte d'Ivoire passed a bill on marriage on 21 November 2012, to amend Act No. 64-375 of 7 October 1964, in order to bring the national law into conformity with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which Côte d'Ivoire ratified in 1995.
Improve the status of women.	Implemented	The Marriage Act of 2013 has resulted in increases in female employees' income by harmonizing income tax. Spouses have the same rights as a result of the Act. Female spouses are now free to practise a profession of their own choosing. Under the Act, the family is headed jointly by the spouses, in the interests of the household and children. A personal and family code is currently being developed with a view to strengthening the family.
6. Rights of specific groups		
Women's rights and the gender perspective		
99.34, 99.35, 99.36, 99.37, 99.38, 99.39, 99.40, 99.41, 99.42, 99.43, 99.44, 99.45, 99.46, 99.47, 99.48, 99.49, 99.50		
Abolish all laws that discriminate against women, protect women and girls against violence and sexual abuse, support victims and bring an end to related impunity. Finalize the national action plan to combat sexual violence and end female genital mutilation.	Partly implemented.	The State is involved in combating violence against women. For example, it has ratified a number of conventions on gender equality, equal opportunities, equal participation in decision-making and the punishment of violence against women. Among them are the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

Recommendations	*Status of implementation*	*Measures initiatives*
		At the national level, the principle of equality between men and women is enshrined in the Constitution of 1 August 2000, which prohibits any form of torture or physical or psychological violence, injury or degradation. Female genital mutilation is punishable under Act No. 98-757 of 23 December 1998. Under the Act, nine practitioners of female circumcision were punished by the court of Katiola. A national strategy to end early marriage was carried out through awareness-raising campaigns in accordance with Act No. 98-756 of 23 December 1998 to make forced marriage and early marriage a punishable offence.
101.30		
Address domestic and sexual violence against women and girls, in accordance with international standards on the rights of the individual.	Noted Implemented	Côte d'Ivoire is the first country in Africa to have adopted a national action plan to address domestic and sexual violence against women and girls, in accordance with the relevant international standards.
Rights of the Child		
99.20, 99.58, 99.59, 99.60, 99.61, 99.51		
Protect children, including orphans and children with disabilities, combat child trafficking, exploitation, forced labour and smuggling, ensure that they have access to education and health care and tackle the problem of street children.	Implemented	Côte d'Ivoire ratified the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in September 2011. At the national level, the following organizations have been mobilized to combat child labour: • The Interdepartmental Committee to Combat Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labour. Established pursuant to Decree No. 2011-365 of 3 November 2011, it has been tasked with coordinating and ensuring the implementation of programmes and projects to eradicate child labour. • The National Committee for the Oversight of Actions to Combat Child Trafficking, Exploitation and Labour, established pursuant to Decree No. 2011-366 of 3 November 2011.

VII. Cooperation with the international community in the follow-up and implementation of the recommendations and commitments made during the universal periodic review

43. With the support of the United Nations system, OIF and bilateral partners, Côte d'Ivoire was able to implement some recommendations, particularly those concerning a resolution of the crisis, education, health, security, poverty eradication and the protection and promotion of human rights.

VIII. Progress and best practices

44. Côte d'Ivoire has embarked on legislative reforms aimed at bringing its national law into conformity with the relevant international human right treaties.

45. It has also organized and/or hosted a certain number of activities within the framework of the universal periodic review that may be considered as signalling steps forward or best practices.

46. Two compendiums of laws have been developed concerning international human rights law ratified by Côte d'Ivoire and laws concerning nationality published in the Official Gazette of Côte d'Ivoire.

47. The National Human Rights Commission was reformed in order to bring it into line with the Paris Principles, particularly by reinforcing the legal framework for its establishment (Act No. 2012-1132 of 13 December 2012), reaffirming its independence and staffing it with 9 commissioners from civil society out of the 16 members with the right to vote.

48. In order to heighten public awareness about human rights, seven Human Rights Days have been held at the regional level in Côte d'Ivoire, in the cities of Korhogo, Man, Gagnoa, Adzopé, San Pedro, Bouaké and Daloa.

49. Côte d'Ivoire hosted the fifty-second session and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in October 2012.

50. Côte d'Ivoire made a solemn declaration on 19 June 2013 which enabled the people to appeal directly to the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights if they found that their rights had been violated by the State.

51. Côte d'Ivoire has submitted reports to the following:

- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights at its fifty-second session (October 2012);
- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (October 2011);
- Committee on the Rights of the Child (pending final approval).

IX. Difficulties and constraints

52. Côte d'Ivoire has been confronted by difficulties and objective constraints that have adversely affected its ability to implement the recommendations.

53. Poverty reduction:

- Difficulties in the mobilization of resources at both the domestic and international level.

54. Discrimination, violence against women and the fight against female genital mutilation:

(a) Social and cultural obstacles;

(b) Low levels of awareness among the population;

(c) Low level of economic empowerment among women;

(d) Low level of women's representation in elected office and public appointments;

(e) Insufficient awareness about women's rights among the relevant actors;

(f) Low literacy rates among women.

55. Conditions of detention:

(a) Insufficient logistical and financial resources;

(b) Unsatisfactory institutional and normative framework;

(c) Inadequate training of prison guards and social workers.

X. Impact of the post-election crisis on the human rights situation

A. Background to the post-election situation

56. As stated above, the post-election crisis has had a negative impact on the human rights situation. Gross violations of human rights have included summary executions and destruction of property that have caused the displacement of the population, an outflow of refugees towards neighbouring countries and an increase in poverty.

57. Recent initiatives such as the visit of the President of the National Assembly to former president Laurent Gbagbo's native region shows yet again the will of all the political players of Côte d'Ivoire to carry on with the national reconciliation process.

B. Progress in the institutional efforts to resolve the crisis

58. The post-election crisis that occurred in the wake of the presidential elections is adversely affecting the overall efforts to resolve the crisis. Nevertheless, once he came to power the new President undertook to implement the relevant provisions of the 2007 Ouagadougou Political Agreement.

59. The parliamentary elections were thus held in December 2011 to allow the legislative branch to play its full part in the resolution of the crisis and implementation of the recommendations made under the universal periodic review.

60. In March 2011, the President of the Republic issued a decision to merge the Forces armées nationales de Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) and the armed forces of the Forces nouvelles (FAFN).

61. In addition, institutions such as the Economic and Social Council, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Constitutional Council and the Grand Chancellery resumed their work after their top officials were appointed.

62. Significant progress has since been made in dealing with the negative effects of the crisis (dismantlement of unauthorized checkpoints, opening of social and political dialogue, gradual return of exiles and internally displaced persons, lifting of the freeze on assets of Gbagbo supporters, etc.).

63. Talks are also under way between the Government and political parties in order to ease social and political tensions.

C. Serious human rights abuses and violations

Human rights violations

64. There have been numerous human rights violations during the post-election crisis, particularly in the period between 31 October 2010 and 15 May 2011.

Violations of international humanitarian law

War Crimes

65. The crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has brought about a gross violation of the principle of distinction between civilians and combatants, by which the parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between civilians and combatants.

66. Contrary to this rule, attacks are often directed against civilians. On 3 March 2011, Ivorian security forces (FDS) opened fire on an all-women march of nearly 3,000 protesters along the Anador d'Abobo motorway. Seven women and a young man were killed. Weeks before, the market in the Siaka Koné district and several courtyards were bombarded, which claimed the lives of dozens and injured hundreds of people.

Violation of the Geneva Conventions

67. During the post-election crisis civilians have been the victims of summary executions on the part of the belligerent forces, in violation of article 3 of the relevant Geneva Convention.

Crimes against Humanity

68. Civilians were subject to various acts of violence, attempts on life and physical integrity and inhuman and degrading treatment. In general, the rival groups made no effort to spare the lives of combatants and there were constant violations of humanitarian rules.

Other human rights violations

69. The crisis situation caused the displacement of people and unprecedented refugee flows both within the country and in neighbouring countries. The reported violations of human rights and international humanitarian law during the post-election crisis constituted a serious infringement of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire.

XI. Priorities, initiatives and commitments

70. As part of efforts to cope with the crisis, restore the rule of law and achieve national reconciliation and, ultimately, reach economic, social and cultural development goals, Côte d'Ivoire has worked tirelessly to confront difficulties in the course of the past four years. The factors set out above have slowed down the pace of economic recovery. In the light of the foregoing, the following priorities, initiatives and commitments have been identified in

order to overcome challenges and constraints and improve the human rights situation of Côte d'Ivoire on the ground.

A. Priorities

1. Consolidation of peace

- Prepare for the next elections (voter registration, reform of the National Election Commission, forming of political parties, etc.);
- Beef up security (training of security officers, law enforcement equipment, continued reintegration of former combatants, etc.).

2. Submission of reports to treaty bodies

- Training of team members in charge of the preparation of reports to be submitted to the treaty bodies;
- Provision of adequate financial and material resources to the authority responsible for producing reports.

3. Combating violence against women and improving their living conditions

- Build capacity of the relevant actors to come up with a communications and awareness-raising strategy for behavioural change;
- Formulate strategies and intensify campaigns to raise awareness among community leaders;
- Facilitate women's access to credit and land;
- Reinforce affirmative action measures to facilitate women's access to employment;
- Continue to implement the national strategy aimed at encouraging women to stand for elective office and seek public appointments;
- Continue efforts to raise awareness among relevant actors about respect for women's rights, in particular combating female genital mutilation.

4. Improvement of prison policy

- Improve logistical and financial resources;
- Build new prisons in accordance with the relevant standards (separation of quarters of men, women and children);
- Strengthen the institutional framework;
- Bring the normative framework up to date;
- Provide training for prison guards and social workers.

5. Adoption of the national human rights policy

- Finalization of the project;
- Implementation of action plans, etc.

6. Continuation of national reconciliation

71. Support the process of national reconciliation through the provision of sizeable and extra material and financial resources. (In particular, continue the work of the Commission on Dialogue, Truth, and Reconciliation and the National Programme for Social Cohesion).

B. Commitments/initiatives

72. In response to the post-election crisis, the Government undertook a number of initiatives to shed light on serious human rights abuses and at the same time fight against impunity:

(a) **Full cooperation of the State** with UNOCI, the International Commission of Inquiry led by Mr. Vitit Muntarbhorn on human rights violations arising from the post-election crisis of 4 to 28 May 2011 and the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. Doudou Diène;

(b) **Recourse to the International Criminal Court** in December 2010 to investigate crimes against humanity arising from the post-election crisis;

(c) **Domestic capacity-building** of the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire in defence and security and strengthening its collaboration with UNOCI and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to secure the common border between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia;

(d) **Arrest, trial and imprisonment** of the FRCI agents who are found guilty of human rights violations by the military court;

(e) **Commission on Dialogue, Truth, and Reconciliation and National Programme for Social Cohesion initiatives** to foster national reconciliation and social cohesion. The Commission is expected to propose measures for redress to victims of the crisis.

XII. Capacity-building and technical assistance needs

73. In view of the difficulties and constraints that Cote d'Ivoire faces and the priorities and commitments that have been identified to overcome those difficulties and improve the human rights situation, Cote d'Ivoire is officially seeking the support of the international community (United Nations system, OIF) in implementing the following priorities (para. 73 (a)).

XIII. Conclusion

74. Since the consideration of its report in December 2009, Côte d'Ivoire has continued its efforts to improve the human rights situation. For that purpose, not only has it brought its national laws into line with international agreements, but it has also begun to take on and fulfil its international obligations through national and sectoral policies.

75. Therefore, as far as the prospects for the universal periodic review mechanism are concerned, Côte d'Ivoire notes its usefulness and added value in promoting and protecting human rights in Member States.

76. As it completes its second universal periodic review cycle, Côte d'Ivoire proposes to put in place a mechanism to follow up on the implementation of recommendations with a clear mandate and adequate resources and to build its capacity to assess the impact of the implementation of recommendations on the human rights situation.

Notes

[1] Les recommandations portent un numéro. Elles sont issues du Rapport du Groupe de travail sur l'EPU sur l'examen de Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/13/9);

Les recommandations «notées» de la Côte d'Ivoire sont issues de l'additif au rapport du Groupe de travail sur l'EPU (A/HRC/13/9/Add.1/Rev.1).

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Côte d'Ivoire

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner due to word-limit constraints. For the full text, please refer to the document referenced. This report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of OHCHR other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

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I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations[1]

International human rights treaties[2]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified/not accepted*
Ratification, accession or succession	ICERD (1973) CRC (1991) ICESCR (1992) ICCPR (1992) CEDAW (1995) CAT (1995)	OP-CRC-SC (2011) OP-CRC-AC (2012) OP-CEDAW (2012) CRPD (2014)	ICCPR-OP 2 OP-CAT ICRMW CPED
Reservations, declarations and/or understandings		OP-CRC-AC (declaration, art. 3, para. 2, age of recruitment 18 years, 2012)	
Complaint procedures, inquiry and urgent action[3]	CAT, art. 20 (1995) ICCPR-OP 1 (1997)	OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2012) OP-CRC-IC (signature only, 2013)	ICERD, art. 14 OP-ICESCR ICCPR, art. 41 CAT, arts. 21 and 22 ICRMW OP-CRPD (signature only, 2007) CPED

Other main relevant international instruments[4]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified*
Ratification, accession or succession	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Conventions on refugees[5] Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II[6] ILO fundamental conventions[7] UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Palermo Protocol[8] Conventions on stateless persons[9] Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189[10] Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions[11]

1. In 2011, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to consider ratifying ICRMW, CPED, CRPD,[12] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Palermo Protocol, ILO Convention No. 189 and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.[13]

2. In 2013, the United Nations country team (UNCT) and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons encouraged the Government to ratify, at

the earliest opportunity, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.[14]

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. CEDAW was concerned about the existence of discriminatory provisions in laws and long delays in legislative reform.[15] It called on the Government to adopt a comprehensive law on violence against women, undertake a complete review of discriminatory provisions regarding personal status laws, amend the Personal and Family Code and repeal discriminatory provisions on nationality, income tax and employment.[16] It recommended that the Criminal Code and Act No. 98-757 be amended to introduce a definition of rape and criminalizing domestic violence, marital rape and female genital mutilation.[17]

4. CEDAW recommended the adoption of a comprehensive law on trafficking.[18]

5. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to introduce a freedom of information law that was in line with international standards and reform its laws and practices in accordance with international standards for press freedom and freedom of expression.[19]

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

Status of national human rights institutions[20]

National human rights institution	*Status during previous cycle*	*Status during present cycle*[21]
National Human Rights Commission of Côte d'Ivoire (CNDHCI)	No status	No status[22]

6. CEDAW and the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire (Independent Expert) recommended that the mandate, composition, organization and functioning of the National Human Rights Commission be brought into conformity with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).[23]

7. CEDAW welcomed the establishment of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission[24] and called for the national machinery for the empowerment of women at the national and local levels to be strengthened.[25] It noted that, while the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women formed an integral part of domestic law, it had not been given sufficient visibility as a legal basis for measures related to eliminating discrimination against women.[26] CEDAW recommended that the Convention be implemented, particularly regarding access to justice and assistance to victims of violence during the post-election crisis, and that its implementation be linked with the application of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of Security Council resolution 1325.[27]

8. The country team had advised the Government to create a body responsible for protecting children, as recommended by the Convention on the Rights of the Child.[28]

9. The country team noted that the human rights situation continued to cause concern. The crisis that had broken out the day after the second round of the presidential election in November 2010 had had a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights by the population. Re-establishing the rule of law required increased efforts to support the return of Ivorian refugees and internally displaced persons, foster national reconciliation and strengthen social cohesion.[29]

10. The International Commission of Inquiry on Côte d'Ivoire (Commission of Inquiry) recommended that, as part of the reform of its security institutions, the Government ensure that persons responsible for violations were not integrated into the national army or any other security force and that a professional army that respected human rights was swiftly established. It recommended that the Government ensure that the initiatives taken towards reconciliation, in particular the establishment and operation of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, complied with established international principles and good practices.[30]

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

11. The Security Council, in its resolution 2112 (2013), determined that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continued to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, it decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) until 30 June 2014.

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies[31]

1. Reporting status

Treaty body	*Concluding observations included in previous review*	*Latest report submitted since previous review*	*Latest concluding observations*	*Reporting status*
CERD	-	-	-	Fifteenth to seventeenth reports overdue since 2006
CESCR	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 1994
HR Committee	-	2013	-	Initial report pending consideration
CEDAW	-	2010	October 2011	Fourth report due in 2015
CAT	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 1997
CRC	June 2001	-	-	Second to fourth reports overdue since 1998, 2003 and 2008; Initial report on OP-CRC-AC due in 2014; Initial report on OP-CRC-SC overdue since 2013

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

Treaty body	*Due in*	*Subject matter*	*Submitted in*
CEDAW	2012	Violence against women in conflict and peace-building situations; women's participation in political and public life[32]	-

Views

Treaty body	*Number of views*	*Status*
HR Committee	1[33]	Follow-up dialogue ongoing[34]

12. In relation to communication No. 1759/2008, *Traoré v. Côte d'Ivoire*, the HR Committee found, inter alia, violations of articles 7, 9, and 10, paragraph 1, of ICCPR.[35] It

requested that the State provide the author with an effective remedy and prevent similar violations in the future.[36]

B. Cooperation with special procedures[37]

	Status during previous cycle	*Current status*
Standing invitation	No	No
Visits undertaken	Racism	Côte d'Ivoire (2011, 2012, 2013, 2104)
	Freedom of expression	Internally displaced persons
	Internally displaced persons	
	Toxic waste	
Visits agreed to in principle	Torture	Torture
		Violence against women
		Summary executions
		Human rights defenders
		Disappearances
		Mercenaries
		Migrants
Visits requested	Mercenaries	Truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence
Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals	During the period under review, two communications were sent. The Government replied to one communication.	

13. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (High Commissioner) recommended that the Government issue a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council.[38] The Independent Expert has carried out five visits since his appointment in 2011. The country team noted that the Government had been cooperating with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict since the representative's visit to Côte d'Ivoire in November 2011.[39]

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

14. The country team noted that the Human Rights Division of UNOCI paid particular attention to acts of violence against women, girls and children, and that it was the leader for the United Nations system in supporting transitional justice processes.[40]

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations

A. Equality and non-discrimination

15. CEDAW remained concerned about the absence of a specific prohibition of discrimination against women in national legislation.[41]

16. CEDAW called for the promotion of gender mainstreaming throughout all governmental bodies and the strengthening of the mechanisms responsible for monitoring

the implementation of laws and plans of action aimed at achieving de facto equality between women and men.[42]

17. CEDAW reiterated its concern at the persistence of adverse cultural norms, practices and traditions, patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes regarding the roles, responsibilities and identities of women and men in the family and society. It noted that stereotypes were aggravated in periods of conflict.[43] It recommended the adoption of a comprehensive strategy to address harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation, forced and early marriage, levirate, sororate, polygamy and the granting of all decision-making power within the family to men, by effectively enforcing the laws prohibiting such practices.[44] CEDAW called for the effective enforcement of legal provisions to eliminate the practice of polygamous marriages.[45]

18. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations urged the Government to take steps to repeal section 14 (2) of Act No. 92-570 and consider including provisions defining and prohibiting any direct or indirect discrimination, at least on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, at all stages of employment.[46]

19. The Commission of Inquiry recommended that the Government ensure that the underlying causes of the crisis, in particular those relating to discrimination, were addressed.[47]

20. The Independent Expert stated that he hoped that specific measures would be introduced to take into consideration the particular needs of persons with albinism in the fields of health, education and access to the labour market, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 23/13 on attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism.[48]

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

21. In 2011, under its early warning and urgent action procedure, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) deplored that the political stalemate that had followed the proclamation of presidential election results continued to be marked by a number of serious human rights and humanitarian violations.[49] It recommended that Côte d'Ivoire continue its efforts to prevent a repetition of ethnic violence and punish those responsible.[50]

22. The High Commissioner concluded that the 2010 presidential election had been marked by a deterioration in the human rights situation. Acts of intimidation, harassment and other infringements on the rights to life had been committed by supporters of political parties, particularly supporters of La majorité présidentielle.[51] Reports had been documented of thousands of youths being forcibly recruited and armed and of cases of rape linked to post-election violence.[52] The Commission of Inquiry found that former President Gbagbo's refusal to give up power after being defeated in the presidential elections of 28 November 2010 had plunged Côte d'Ivoire into an unprecedented political crisis marked by grave and massive violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.[53] The Independent Expert noted that, according to the report of the Commission, there had been a total of 3,248 deaths attributed to the pro-Gbagbo forces, the Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI), the dozos (traditional hunters) and various non-conventional forces.[54] The deteriorating human rights situation was strongly condemned by the Secretary-General, the special procedures mandate holders and the High Commissioner. The High Commissioner reminded Mr. Gbagbo and three high-ranking military officers loyal to him of their responsibility to protect civilians, and their command and control accountability for human rights violations.[55]

23. The Independent Expert reported that, from 15 July to 15 December 2012, the attacks by assailants attributed to armed individuals identified by the Government as pro-Gbagbo militants appeared to be designed to plunge the country back into the cycle of aggression and repression that had prevailed for over 10 years. The response of the State security system to the attacks had been disproportionate.[56] The Independent Expert reaffirmed the urgent need to expedite the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and security sector reform; delays in those processes were contributing to the deterioration of the security situation in the country.[57] The High Commissioner reported continued human rights violations from June to August 2011, many perpetrated by FRCI, including extrajudicial and summary executions, torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, sexual and gender-based violence, arbitrary arrests and detentions, violations of economic and social rights through acts of extortion, threats and intimidation and impunity for human rights violations.[58]

24. The country team noted the persistence of intercommunity conflict, often originating in land disputes that give rise to killings and attacks on private property.[59]

25. In its resolution 2112 (2013), the Security Council decided that UNOCI would: give special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women, notably sexual and gender-based violence, in coordination with the Independent Expert; monitor, help investigate and report to the Council on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, in line with resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012), in order to prevent such abuses and violations and end impunity; and bring to the attention of the Council all individuals identified as perpetrators of serious human rights violations.

26. CEDAW remained concerned about the delay in approving the national strategy to combat gender-based violence and recommended that it should be updated, approved and implemented. It was concerned at the stigmatization of women victims of sexual violence and the difficulties they encountered in accessing medical and psychological support.[60] It called on the State to ensure that women had effective access to courts and tribunals, and to strengthen victim assistance and rehabilitation.[61]

27. CEDAW was concerned about the prevalence of child trafficking, women and girls being forced into prostitution and the increase in the number of women and girls entering prostitution as a result of the 2002–2007 conflict and the post-election crisis.[62] It recommended the adoption of a comprehensive approach to address the issue of prostitution.[63] The ILO Committee of Experts requested that the Government take measures to ensure in practice the protection of children against sale and trafficking, in accordance with Act No. 2010-272, and ensure that persons engaging in the sale and trafficking of children were prosecuted.[64]

28. The ILO Committee of Experts requested information on the measures taken to ensure that child soldiers released from armed forces and groups received appropriate assistance for their rehabilitation and social integration.[65]

29. The ILO Committee of Experts urged the Government to renew its efforts to ensure that child HIV/AIDS orphans were not engaged in the worst forms of child labour and to continue taking immediate and effective measures for the protection of girls from the worst forms of child labour.[66] The country team observed that the proportion of children who worked had increased. It recommended that the Government should focus particular attention on the coordinated implementation of preventive action, follow-up, response and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in sectors other than the cocoa industry, on which the majority of Government efforts tended to focus.[67]

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

30. CERD and the High Commissioner stressed that the country had a history of human rights violations without any accountability or redress. The High Commissioner stressed the need to break the cycle of impunity, bring perpetrators to justice and rehabilitate victims in their rights and dignity.[68] The High Commissioner recommended that the Government take prompt steps to address the current high levels of impunity enjoyed by FRCI. The High Commissioner recommended that the Government ensure that the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission operated in accordance with international standards and that there were genuine consultations with victims and civil society organizations with respect to the scope of the mandate of the Commission and the appointment of its members, and that it had balanced ethnic, regional, religious, gender and political representation.[69]

31. The Security Council, in its resolution 2112 (2013), urged the Government to ensure in the shortest possible time frame that, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, all those responsible for serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those committed during and after the post-election crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, were brought to justice in accordance with its international obligations and that all detainees received clarity about their status, in a transparent manner. It urged the Government to continue its cooperation with the International Criminal Court.

32. A joint OHCHR/UNOCI report called for investigations into serious human rights abuses committed by dozos between March 2009 and May 2013. The High Commissioner stated that dozos involved in the perpetration of human rights violations must be held accountable, and appropriate redress provided to the victims. The High Commissioner noted that State authorities had a duty to prevent the population from using dozos to address security issues and that a stop must be put to the impunity they enjoyed.[70]

33. Referring to the fact that the Ivorian State claimed jurisdictional primacy to judge on its soil people prosecuted by the International Criminal Court, in 2013, the Independent Expert said that the guarantees of independence and impartiality required for the International Criminal Court regarding the ongoing proceedings were the same as those requested of Ivorian justice.[71] The United Nations Secretary-General noted that national and international prosecutions continued and that the International Criminal Court had decided to expand the scope of its investigation to crimes committed in Côte d'Ivoire since 2002.[72] The Commission of Inquiry recommended that the Government ensure that those responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law were brought to justice.[73] CEDAW urged the State to ensure that those responsible for violations of the human rights of women committed during the post-election crisis were brought to justice and that all acts of sexual violence were punished.[74]

34. In December 2012, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights warned that the failure to bring perpetrators of serious human rights crimes to justice quickly could lead to recurrent violence.[75] The High Commissioner recommended that the security gap be addressed and a zero tolerance policy adopted on serious human rights violations; taking the necessary steps to establish or rebuild relevant institutions, including the judiciary, police and correctional services, and a national human rights institution; developing a comprehensive transitional justice strategy encompassing accountability, reparations, vetting and reform of the security sector and the judiciary; and comprehensively addressing the root causes of the conflict.[76] The Independent Expert was concerned about the lack of impartiality in the strategy for the pursuit of justice, as no serious proceedings had yet been brought against members of FRCI and their associates.[77] He recommended that conditions of detention should be subject to more systematic scrutiny.[78] The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons recommended finalizing and implementing comprehensive security sector reforms and a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process which

should include improved management of FRCI, a vetting programme for entry into the army, and considerations relating to internally displaced persons (IDPs).[79]

35. CEDAW remained concerned about the lack of effective access to justice for women and recommended developing a comprehensive policy aimed at strengthening the judicial system.[80] The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that enquiries to identify and try the persons who had attacked the Nahibly camp for internally displaced persons should be completed, and that all persons imprisoned without being sentenced since the end of the post-election crisis should be brought to justice as soon as possible.[81]

36. The country team noted that, in conformity with the recommendations of the previous universal periodic review, the Government had adopted a guidance paper on Ministry of Justice policy and related action plan. While the effective implementation of this plan was pending, the population faced difficulties accessing justice due to multiple cultural, geographic and financial obstacles, red tape, extortion and corruption.[82]

37. The country team noticed that the situation of children in conflict with the law was also a cause for concern. The legal and institutional framework did not allow children in contact with the justice and prison systems to be dealt with in a manner that conformed to international standards.[83]

38. Regarding the prosecution of persons suspected of sexual violence, rape or female genital mutilation, the country team observed that, while progress had been made in the previous two years, in terms of the number of criminal sentences handed down for such crimes, the impunity that perpetrators continued to enjoy was of particular concern.[84]

39. The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons recommended re-establishing civilian authority, including by providing the police and the gendarmerie with the necessary resources to resume their rule-of-law and justice functions; strengthening rule-of-law infrastructures, legal services and the judicial system; and ensuring that human rights violations, including against displacement-affected communities, were promptly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice.[85]

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

40. The country team drew attention to the need for the Government to take measures to ensure the full application of Act No. 2013-35 of 25 January 2013 on the registration of births and deaths that had taken place during the crisis and, more generally, to support the reforms required to modernize the registry office.[86] The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons noted that an estimated 3 million children had no birth documentation. He urged the Government to extend the deadline for delayed birth registration[87] and to take relevant measures to facilitate birth registration and raise awareness of its importance.[88]

41. CEDAW remained concerned about the prevalence of customary and/or religious polygamous marriages; the lack of enforcement of the legislation prohibiting early and forced marriages; and the existence of legislation providing for a waiting period for the remarriage of women and differences in the admissibility of evidence in cases of adultery.[89]

42. The country team noted the efforts made by the Government to support the family placement of HIV/AIDS orphans. The country team recommended that the Government should strengthen that system in order to guarantee the right to family life for all children deprived of parental protection, and to ensure that placement in an institution was used as a temporary measure of last resort.[90]

E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

43. The Human Rights Council urged all media outlets to refrain from inciting violence and hostility and promoting hate speech and called for an end to the restriction on media sources.[91]

44. The country team noted that attacks on freedom of expression and association continued to take place, that the public activities of certain opposition political parties had been banned without justification and that certain human rights defenders had experienced difficulties during the post-election crisis.[92]

45. The country team welcomed the adoption by the Government, on 4 September 2013, of a bill on the organization of the sector of human rights defenders and asked the National Assembly to ensure that the bill complied with international standards.[93]

46. UNESCO noted that media self-regulation bodies existed in Côte d'Ivoire. However, the independence of the National Press Council was limited, as its President was proposed by the Minister of Communication and its membership subject to several limitations under the Communication and Audiovisual Law. UNESCO recommended ensuring the independence of the media self-regulatory mechanisms.[94]

47. UNESCO noted that there had been sporadic reports of journalists being intimidated, harassed and even detained while carrying out their professional work. It recommended ensuring that journalists and media workers were able to practise their profession in a free and safe environment, and investigating all attacks against them.[95]

48. According to the country team, women's representation in decision-making bodies remained low. In the National Assembly, 25 of the 255 seats were held by women (9.8 per cent), and only 11 of the 197 communes were headed by women (5.6 per cent). The Government in place since November 2012 had only 5 women among 29 ministers (17.2 per cent).[96] CEDAW recommended enacting and implementing without delay the draft ordinance providing for a 30 per cent quota for women in Parliament and implementing temporary special measures in other areas in which women were underrepresented or disadvantaged.[97] It recommended ensuring the inclusion of women in all areas of public life, in particular the gendarmerie, the police and the judiciary.[98]

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

49. CEDAW remained concerned about the persistent exploitation of girls and boys on the plantations and in domestic work, the difficulties women faced accessing land and credit and the concentration of women in the informal economy, which denied them access to social protection.[99] It recommended expanding women's access to land and to microfinance and microcredit at low interest rates.[100]

50. CEDAW recommended that girls and boys should be protected from child labour through increased inspections and fines for employers, and that the working conditions of domestic workers should be regulated and monitored.[101]

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

51. The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons noted that in Abidjan, many IDPs had undergone repeated displacements and could face eviction, as the informal city settlements they had joined were on sites which might be targeted for development or were considered to be at risk of natural hazards.[102] He recommended that Côte d'Ivoire facilitate

the participation of IDP communities in the debate and process of land reform to ensure that considerations relating to displacement were integrated into relevant policies, decisions and laws.[103]

H. Right to health

52. CEDAW remained concerned about the limited budget allocated to health; the lack of access to basic health-care services; the restrictive abortion law; the insufficient information provided to women on sexual and reproductive health and rights; and the disproportionately high number of women infected with HIV/AIDS and their lack of access to health services aimed at preventing mother-to-child transmission.[104] CEDAW called on Côte d'Ivoire to provide appropriate funding for health; increase women's and girls' access to basic health-care services; expedite the adoption of the draft law on persons living with HIV/AIDS; and ensure the provision of free antiretroviral treatment to all people living with HIV/AIDS.[105]

53. The Statistics Division indicated that there had been 35,153 notified cases of malaria per 100,000 people in 2010 and that 20.5 per cent of the population had been undernourished in 2012.[106] CEDAW remained concerned about the prevalence of malnutrition and malaria.[107]

54. The country team noted that the maternal mortality rate remained high. CEDAW called for efforts to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality to be strengthened.[108]

55. The country team further observed that the national infant and child mortality rate was high. Among children under 5, 30 per cent showed delayed growth or suffered from chronic malnutrition and 8 per cent of children under 5 suffered from acute malnutrition. According to the most recent review of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation in Côte d'Ivoire, only 11 per cent of the rural population had access to improved sanitation facilities.[109] CEDAW remained concerned about the high maternal mortality rates.[110]

I. Right to education

56. The Statistics Division indicated that, in 2009, the total net enrolment ratio in primary education had been 61.5 per cent.[111] The ILO Committee of Experts urged the Government to adopt legislation introducing compulsory schooling and establishing the age of completion of compulsory schooling, and to continue taking effective measures to improve the functioning of the education system, paying particular attention to gender disparities in access to education.[112]

57. The country team noted that the political unrest in Côte d'Ivoire had had a very significant impact on education, particularly in the north of the country, and had clearly demonstrated the devastating effects that conflicts could have on learning opportunities.[113] It was noted by UNESCO that grievances about inequality in education in the north lay at the root of civil tensions that had affected the country for over a decade.[114]

58. CEDAW was concerned at the persistence of structural and other barriers to quality education, which constituted particular obstacles to the education of girls and young women.[115] CEDAW invited Côte d'Ivoire to identify and implement measures to reduce the dropout rate among girls and to strengthen its adult literacy programmes, especially for women in rural areas.[116]

59. UNESCO recommended that the Government be encouraged to submit periodic reports to UNESCO education-related standard-setting instruments, and to intensify its

administrative efforts to eliminate violence in schools and address the special needs of children affected by conflict.[117]

60. The country team recommended that the Government should continue its efforts to provide every child with good quality basic education.[118]

J. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

61. The country team observed that Côte d'Ivoire had signed tripartite agreements with five countries in the subregion and UNHCR in order to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Ivorian refugees wishing to return. The lack of identity documents for persons who had been repatriated, particularly children, remained a major concern.[119]

62. UNHCR continued to encourage the Ivorian authorities to adopt a law on asylum.[120]

63. UNHCR recommended that it should be ensured that refugees who had opted for local integration should benefit from effective support for access to Ivorian nationality and that measures should be introduced to assist the economic, social and cultural integration of refugees.[121]

64. UNHCR noted that Government estimates put the number of persons in Côte d'Ivoire at risk of statelessness at approximately 871,000 in April 2012.[122]

K. Internally displaced persons

65. CEDAW was concerned about reports of attacks, including sexual violence, against internally displaced women living in sites for IDPs and the limited access of IDPs to a livelihood, water and education.[123]

66. The country team observed that, following the dismantlement of the Nahibly site, the number of internally displaced persons registered in Côte d'Ivoire was estimated at 24,000.[124]

67. UNHCR recommended that the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) should be ratified and an appropriate national framework introduced to protect and integrate internally displaced persons.[125]

68. The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons stated that the population had experienced a decade of multiple crises and displacement, owing primarily to civil strife and conflict, which had especially accentuated since 2002.[126] He recommended developing a comprehensive national policy, legislation and related institutional frameworks to address internal displacement, in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Kampala Convention.[127] He recommended developing a comprehensive strategy to address the durable solution needs of IDPs and noted that the current humanitarian assistance and development needs of many IDPs continued to impede sustainable solutions.[128]

69. The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons recommended that Côte d'Ivoire review nationality laws and related structures with a view to providing protection against statelessness.[129]

L. Right to development and environmental issues

70. The Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights recommended implementing structural reforms to improve waste treatment capacities in the port of Abidjan, and strengthening monitoring and supervision by relevant environmental agencies in order to ensure that waste was treated in an environmentally sound manner.[130]

71. The Independent Expert was informed of the measures taken by the Government at the macroeconomic level and restated the hope that those efforts should benefit the entire Ivorian population, while pointing out the risk of political destabilization due to social instability.[131]

Notes

[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, http://treaties.un.org/. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Côte d'Ivoire from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/6/CIV/2).

[2] The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[3] Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art.5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art.33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.

[4] Information relating to other relevant international human rights instruments, including regional instruments, may be found in the pledges and commitments undertaken by Côte d'Ivoire before the Human Rights Council, as contained in the note verbale dated 3 October 2012 sent by the Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/67/504).

[5] 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

[6] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

[7] International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

[8] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[9] 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

[10] International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.

[11] Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III).

[12] Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3), para. 49.

[13] Ibid., paras. 33 (d), 39 (a) and 29 (j).

[14] Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons on his mission to Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/23/44/Add.1), paras. 41 and 77 and United Nations country team (UNCT) submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 11.

[15] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 18.

[16] Ibid., para. 19.

[17] Ibid., paras. 31 (c) and (d).

[18] Ibid., para. 33 (b).

[19] UNESCO submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, paras. 24 and 26.

[20] According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the different classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: Non-Voting Member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination), C: No Status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).

[21] For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/23/28, annex.

[22] See www.cndhci.net/AUTRES%20PAGES/presentation.php. CNDHCI was established by Act No. 2012-1132 of 13 December 2012 and has been in operation since June 2013.

[23] Report of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/22/66), para. 86 and CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 45.

[24] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 6.

[25] Ibid., para. 23 (a).

[26] Ibid., para. 14.

[27] Ibid., para. 15.

[28] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, pp. 8–9.
[29] Ibid., p. 1.
[30] Report of the International Commission of Inquiry on Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/17/48), paras. 127 (d) and (e).
[31] The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Committee against Torture
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child

[32] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 50.
[33] HR Committee, Communication No. 1759/2008, *Traoré v. Côte d'Ivoire* (CCPR/C/103/D/1759/2008*).
[34] Ibid., para. 7.10.
[35] Ibid., paras. 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5.
[36] Ibid., para. 7.9.
[37] For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
[38] Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/17/49), para. 52 (1) (h).
[39] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 5.
[40] Ibid., p. 5.
[41] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 16.
[42] Ibid., paras. 23 (c) and (d).
[43] Ibid., para. 26.
[44] Ibid., paras. 27 (a) and (b).
[45] Ibid., para. 43.
[46] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) – Côte d'Ivoire, adopted 2012, published 100th ILC session (2013). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3081436:NO.
[47] A/HRC/17/48, para. 127 (b).
[48] A/HRC/25/73, para. 63.
[49] CERD, Prevention of Racial Discrimination, Including Early Warning and Urgent Action Procedure, Decision 1 (78), Situation in Côte d'Ivoire (CERD/C/CIV/DE/2), para. 1.
[50] Ibid., para. 3.
[51] Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/16/79), para. 45.
[52] Ibid., paras. 30 and 26.
[53] A/HRC/17/48, para. 1.
[54] A/HRC/22/66, paras. 52 and 53.
[55] A/HRC/16/79, para. 42.
[56] A/HRC/22/66, summary.
[57] Ibid., para. 22.
[58] Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire (A/HRC/18/52), paras. 6, 8 and 14.
[59] UNCT submission to the UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 7.
[60] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, paras. 30–31 (a).
[61] Ibid., para. 31 (b).
[62] Ibid., para. 32.
[63] Ibid., para. 33 (f).
[64] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Côte d'Ivoire, adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011). Available from

www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2335172:NO. See also UNCT submission to the UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 7.

[65] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Direct request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Côte d'Ivoire, adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2335179:NO.

[66] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Direct request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Côte d'Ivoire, adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2335179:NO.

[67] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 9.

[68] Statement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire to the Human Rights Council, Geneva, 15 June 2011. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=11157&LangID=E. See also CERD/C/CIV/DE/2, para. 5.

[69] A/HRC/18/52, paras. 37 and 38 (d).

[70] Joint UNOCI/OHCHR report on human rights abuses perpetrated by dozos in Côte d'Ivoire, June 2013. Available from www.onuci.org/pdf/rapportp.pdf. See also UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 8.

[71] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13892&LangID=E.

[72] Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2012/186), para. 10. See also CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 28.

[73] A/HRC/17/48, para. 127 (a).

[74] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 29 (a).

[75] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12857&LangID=E.

[76] A/HRC/17/49, paras. 52 (1) (a), (b), (c) and (f).

[77] A/HRC/22/66, para. 64.

[78] Ibid., para. 89.

[79] A/HRC/23/44/Add.1, paras. 71 and 72.

[80] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, paras. 20, 21 (b) and 28.

[81] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 7.

[82] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 8.

[83] Ibid., p. 8.

[84] Ibid., p. 8.

[85] A/HRC/23/44/Add.1, para. 73.

[86] UNCT submission to the UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 6.

[87] A/HRC/23/44/Add.1, para. 41.

[88] Ibid., para. 76.

[89] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 42.

[90] UNCT submission to the UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 9.

[91] Report of the Human Rights Council on its fourteenth special session (A/HRC/S-14/1), para. 4.

[92] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 9.

[93] Ibid., p. 9.

[94] UNESCO submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, paras. 17 and 25.

[95] Ibid., paras. 18 and 23.

[96] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 6. See also Statistics Division, Series Data, available from: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg (accessed 6 February 2014). See also CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, paras. 23 and 34.

[97] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, paras. 25 (a) and (c). See also UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 6. See also Statistics Division, Series Data, available from: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=384 (accessed 6 February 2014).

[98] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 35 (c).

[99] Ibid., para. 38.

[100] Ibid., para. 39 (c).

[101] Ibid., para. 39 (a).

[102] A/HRC/23/44/Add.1, para. 65.
[103] Ibid., para. 75.
[104] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 40.
[105] Ibid., paras. 41 (a), (b) and (f). See also Statistics Division, Series Data, available from http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=384 (accessed 6 February 2014).
[106] Statistics Division, Series Data, available from http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=384 (accessed 6 February 2014).
[107] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 40.
[108] Ibid., para. 41.
[109] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, pp. 9–10. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization, "Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: 2012 Update", 2012, p. 40, available from www.unicef.org/media/files/JMPreport2012.pdf (accessed 6 February 2014).
[110] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 40.
[111] Statistics Division, Series Data, available from: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx?cr=384 (accessed 6 February 2014).
[112] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Observation concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) – Côte d'Ivoire, adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2335155:NO.
[113] UNESCO submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 3.
[114] Ibid., pp. 3–4.
[115] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 36.
[116] Ibid., paras. 37 (a) and (f).
[117] UNESCO submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, paras. 19 and 22.
[118] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 10.
[119] Ibid., pp. 10–11.
[120] UNHCR submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 1.
[121] Ibid., pp. 4–5.
[122] Ibid., p. 2.
[123] CEDAW/C/CIV/CO/1-3, para. 28.
[124] UNCT submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 11.
[125] UNHCR submission to UPR on Côte d'Ivoire, 2013, p. 6.
[126] A/HRC/23/44/Add.1, para. 64.
[127] Ibid., para. 67.
[128] Ibid., paras. 69 and 70.
[129] Ibid., para. 77.
[130] Report of the Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights (A/HRC/12/26/Add.2), para. 86 (e).
[131] A/HRC/25/73, paras. 72 and 73.

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Côte d'Ivoire*

The present report is a summary of 18 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in resolution 16/21 of the Human Rights Council, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

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I. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations

1. World Coalition Against the Death Penalty noted that in its National Report submitted to the 2009 UPR, Côte d'Ivoire stated that ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR was "expected in the near future". However, as of 12 September 2013, Côte d'Ivoire had not yet ratified or acceded to the Second Optional.[2]

2. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) noted that Côte d'Ivoire had not yet ratified a number of international human rights conventions, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.[3]

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. Réseau Equitas Côte d'Ivoire (REQCI) noted that the Constitution contained 22 articles on the freedoms, rights and duties of citizens. REQCI also noted that under article 87 of the Constitution, duly ratified treaties and agreements had primacy, once promulgated, over national legislation.[4]

4. Regarding the recommendation made to Côte d'Ivoire during the last UPR review to "finalize the ongoing legislative reforms, particularly those related to family law, the criminal code and the criminal procedural code", the Association des Femmes Juristes de Côte d'Ivoire (AFJCI) said that some but not all articles had been changed. The Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure had not been revised. In that regard, AFJCI recommended the complete revision of the Personal and Family Code, some whose articles seriously undermined the rights of persons.[5]

5. Human Rights Implementation Centre of University of Bristol (HRIC) noted that the Criminal Code did not contain a specific individual offence criminalizing acts of torture per se nor was there a specific definition of 'torture' in the national legislation.[6] Actions pour la Protection des Droits de l'Homme (APDH) added that perpetrators of torture remained unpunished or inadequately punished because Côte d'Ivoire had not yet incorporated the concept of torture into its Criminal Code.[7]

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

6. JS2 pointed out that the budget of the National Human Rights Commission had to pass through the Minister of Justice, Human Rights and Civil Liberties before being included in the State budget, which failed to ensure the autonomy and independence of the Commission as required by the Paris Principles.[8]

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

7. HRIC noted that Côte d'Ivoire had not submitted its initial report to the Committee against Torture, which is 15 years overdue.[9]

2. Cooperation with special procedures

8. Joint Submission 1(JS1) recommended that a standing invitation be extended to the UN Special Procedures, particularly to the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders, Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, and Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association.[10]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

9. With regard to the recommendation to abolish all legislation that discriminates against women, AFJCI stated that provisions had been adopted to support women in relation to marriage. It also noted that basic legislation on living conditions in Côte d'Ivoire still contained many discriminatory provisions. AFJCI further said that Côte d'Ivoire should speed up the legislative review process in order to eliminate all discriminatory provisions.[11]

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

10. JS5 recommended that the Government adopt the new Criminal Code as soon as possible in order to bring the Code into line with the country's international commitments on the abolition of the death penalty.[12]

11. JS2 observed that although disarmament had begun it had not yet been completed. Out of 64,000 former combatants, only 11,000 had been disarmed according to the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Authority. In addition to the former combatants, there were also "dozos" and other parallel forces that had never been disarmed. The national police was not adequately equipped to fulfil its mission.[13]

12. According to JS5, extrajudicial killings had now considerably decreased and were committed mainly by the Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI), by former combatants who had not been demobilized or by militia who had not been disarmed.[14]

13. JS1 stated that intimidation, harassment and attacks on human rights defenders were orchestrated by the Ivorian military and armed factions each accusing activists of supporting either the former regime or the current Government under President Alassane Ouatarra. Human rights violations had included arbitrary arrests and detentions, intimidation, harassment and human rights defenders were regularly threatened, a tactic aimed at dissuading them from carrying out their work.[15] JS2 expressed similar concerns.[16]

14. HRW noted that in July 2012, members of the Republican Forces and allied militia groups participated in the destruction of the Nahibly internally displaced persons camp near Duékoué, during which some people at the camp were killed or disappeared. In response to a wave of attacks on military installations in August 2012, members of the Republican Forces committed widespread human rights abuses against young men from typically pro-Gbagbo ethnic groups, including mass arbitrary arrests, illegal detention, extortion, cruel and inhuman treatment, and, in some cases, torture. There had been no prosecutions to date for these crimes, although authorities had taken preliminary steps in the Nahibly investigation.[17]APDH and JS2 raised the same concerns.[18] APDH also recommended that Côte d'Ivoire put an end to arbitrary arrests by bringing detainees before a judge within the statutory deadline of 48 hours.[19]

15. JS5 noted that enforced disappearances were frequent in Côte d'Ivoire. Many cases had been recorded during the post-election crisis. The report of the National Commission of Inquiry identified many cases of disappeared persons, including many children.[20]

16. APDH noted that FRCI forces continued to commit abuses on civilian populations in the course of identity controls at illegal roadblocks.[21]

17. REQCI reported that, since the post-election crisis of November 2010, there had been a significant increase in gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence.[22] It also reported that female genital mutilation continued to be practised throughout the territory.[23]

18. With reference to the recommendation to "take all measures to protect women against all forms of sexual violence and bring to an end the related impunity", AFJCI noted that violence against women had increased in the country. Accordingly, AFJCI said that there was a need to make police stations and similar premises more approachable by introducing the presence of women in the police force or the gendarmerie in order to enable women survivors of sexual violence to file complaints. AFJCI added that such a move would put an end to the growing impunity that arose from the fact that victims were rebuked or were ashamed to explain their misfortune to men.[24]

19. With reference to the recommendation to "provide adequate support to the victims of sexual violence, in particular through the provision of counselling services and safe places", the AFJCI noted that the only centre established for that purpose was not functioning very effectively, while some centres were functioning well, they had been created and were managed by NGOs, that ensured the "safety" of women victims of sexual violence. AFJCI suggested that the State could subsidize the NGOs that ran shelters and could also approach women's NGOs that wished as part of their strategic plan to create a shelter, which the State could provide with logistical and financial support.[25]

20. Regarding the recommendation to investigate cases of domestic violence and sexual abuse at schools and sanction the perpetrators, AFJCI noted that there was no specific legislation governing domestic violence in Côte d'Ivoire and that the Criminal Code only covered physical violence in general. AFJCI therefore recommended that Côte d'Ivoire adopt a specific law on domestic violence.[26]

21. Furthermore, JS6 observed that children, even the very youngest, were not protected from abuse — including sexual abuse — at school, which affected their education. JS6 also referred to the fact that school dropout among girls was linked to early pregnancy and especially to sexual violence, which sometimes affected sexual and reproductive health.[27]

22. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children stated that despite the Government's acceptance of recommendations concerning protection of children from violence, the legality of corporal punishment had not changed since the first cycle UPR; corporal punishment of children remains lawful in the home, schools and alternative care settings.[28]

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

23. JS2 noted that there were deficiencies in the justice system related to problems of access to justice for populations owing to their distance from courts, the high cost of services and lack of knowledge of the law and legal procedures. Moreover, the justice system was also hampered by a shortage of logistical resources, judges and court officials.[29]

24. JS5 reported that there were many cases of unlawful pretrial detention. A number of prisoners had remained in pretrial detention for several years. Some of them had been released because the charges against them had not been substantiated, while others had remained imprisoned for a period longer than that provided for by their prison sentence

without receiving any compensation for the harm suffered.[30] JS5 added that reparations for unlawful or unjustified detention had rarely been made.[31]

25. HRW stated that the Government had made significant progress in rehabilitating courthouses and prisons, many of which were seriously damaged during the conflict. In June 2013, a long-awaited tribunal opened in Guiglo, in western Côte d'Ivoire, potentially improving access to justice in one of the country's most sensitive regions. However, corruption and lack of independence within the judiciary remained a serious concern, with the one-sided justice for the post-election crisis adding to people's perception that civilian and military officials close to the Government remained above the law. The Government had also been slow to undertake promised reforms that would better protect defendants' rights.[32]

26. JS5 noted that the Criminal Code did not criminalize torture and did not contain any provisions prohibiting the use as evidence of confessions obtained under torture.[33]

27. With reference to the recommendation to "pay special attention to protection of children of persons in detention or prison", AFJCI recommended that the authorities computerize the records of detainees, by entering factual information such as marital status and physical address, in order to allow the competent services to take care of the children of detainees.[34]

28. JS7 stated that prisons in Côte d'Ivoire were generally overcrowded. On the basis of $5m^2$ of space per person, prison capacity was estimated at 4,078 prisoners, but JS7 estimated prison overcrowding at some 243 per cent for the country as a whole.[35]

29. JS5 recommended that the Government should reduce prison overcrowding by opposing unlawful pretrial detention and providing for alternatives to detention for some offences, and should improve food and sanitation in places of detention.[36]

30. JS5 noted that persons were placed under police custody for civil reasons such as non-payment of rent or child maintenance or occupation of land without a land title. Such abuses of authority were widespread on account of poverty, which prevented defendants from being assisted by a lawyer.[37]

31. HRW noted that the Government had increased the judiciary's budget in an effort to improve access to justice.[38] HRW also noted that while Ivorian authorities had investigated and charged numerous Gbagbo supporters for their role in post-election violence, there had been a complete absence of accountability for serious crimes committed by pro-Ouattara forces during the crisis, continuing the country's dangerous legacy of impunity. The one-sided justice had also undermined much-needed reconciliation efforts.[39] JS3 also reported that the doctrine of victors' justice produced unilateral justice in respect of post-election violence and exacerbated the dangerous legacy of impunity in Côte d'Ivoire.[40]

32. HRW elaborated that despite the Government's rhetoric and creation of national justice institutions, there had been scant progress toward fair and impartial accountability for the massive human rights abuses committed. On the Gbagbo side, Ivorian authorities had notably charged more than 150 civilian and military leaders, including at least 55 with serious violent crimes. However, two and a half years after the crisis, trials had yet to start. Most defendants had languished in pretrial detention for that entire period, violating their right to a trial within a reasonable time. Ivorian authorities did provisionally release 14 pro-Gbagbo defendants in early August 2013.[41]

33. In that regard, JS2 noted that the National Commission of Inquiry had published its report in August 2012, in which it had referred to serious crimes, attributed to both Gbagbo and Ouattara supporters. To date, there appeared to have been no judicial follow-up in response to the recommendations of the report. JS2 also noted that the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission had been created on 13 July 2011 and officially established in

September 2011, with a two-year mandate, to shed light on past and recent crimes. One month before the end of its mandate, neither investigations, nor public hearings, nor national consultations had yet begun. Moreover, JS2 stated that a special investigation unit had been set up to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of crimes committed during the post-election crisis, including serious crimes. However, JS2 stressed that a change of judges had led to instability in the special investigation unit and had undermined its effectiveness. Some 99 per cent of persons prosecuted to date were pro-Gbagbo supporters.[42]

34. HRW also noted that while there had been some progress in security sector reform since the crisis, significant challenges remained. Several military commanders repeatedly implicated in serious human rights abuses had been promoted to key positions.[43]

35. In addition, HRW stated that during the post-election crisis, members of the armed forces on both sides committed targeted acts of sexual violence against women perceived as supporters of the other side – continuing a disturbing practice that dates back to the 2002–2003 armed conflict. While Côte d'Ivoire's national commission of inquiry documented 196 cases of sexual violence and noted that rape was used as a weapon of war, there had not been any prosecutions to date for these crimes. Even after the post-election crisis, sexual violence remained a widespread problem, with authorities often responding ineffectively.[44]

4. Right to marriage and family life

36. REQCI noted that the Minors Act contained discriminatory provisions against women in respect of the rights recognized to fathers and mothers over the person and property of their minor children. For instance, article 6 of the Act used the term "paternal authority" rather than "parental authority", which gave men the exercise of those rights.[45]

37. REQCI also noted that some of the articles contained discriminatory provisions, including in the event of remarriage of divorced persons, when women had to wait 300 days before remarrying, while no waiting period was required for men.[46]

38. JS2 recommended that Côte d'Ivoire broadly disseminate the Marriage Act.[47]

39. According to JS4, between 2000 and 2011 79 per cent of births were registered in urban areas compared with 41 per cent in rural areas. The birth registration rate thus remained relatively low in Côte d'Ivoire despite the Government's efforts to organize procedures that would enable every child to obtain a birth certificate free of charge. The low birth registration rate denied many children official legal status and, as a consequence, a number of rights such as the rights to nationality, education and social security. Moreover, children were left much more vulnerable to risks of exploitation and forced labour in illegal and undeclared networks.[48]

5. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

40. Reporters Without Borders (RSF) stated that the arbitrary detention and violence to which journalists were subjected showed that the UPR recommendations made in that regard in 2009 were far from being implemented, notwithstanding the commitments made by Côte d'Ivoire. Furthermore, RSF noted that the harassment of pro-Gbagbo journalists clearly showed that reconciliation, though advocated by the regime of Alassane Ouattara, had not taken place.[49]

41. APDH noted that since the establishment of the new regime in Côte d'Ivoire in April 2011, freedom of opinion, expression and assembly had been curtailed. The activities of the political opposition and of groups hostile to the regime were generally repressed and dispersed.[50]

42. APDH added that the State media, which were supposed to report on the activities of political parties, were not always impartial, as they were controlled by the Government, in

disregard of the applicable legislation. Thus the activities of the Front Populaire Ivoirien (Ivorian Popular Front) since the end of the post-election crisis had not been fully reported. Newspapers close to the opposition had been suspended or ordered to pay often excessive fines before appearing in court for crimes of opinion or charges of causing offence to the President of the Republic, while pro-Government newspapers had not been penalized.[51]

43. JS1 stated that journalists and representatives of the media faced persecution for expressing views critical of the Government. The National Press Council (NPC), the body in charge of regulating print media in the country, had often acted against pro-opposition newspapers and publications critical of the Government.[52] JS1 noted that in November 2011, journalists of the daily newspaper Notre Voie were arrested after publishing information critical of the Government. They were detained at the police station in Abidjan. Etou and Sivori were accused of offending the country's president after publishing a story on 21 November allegedly accusing the president of purchasing luxury cars for his government officials while a majority of Ivoirians wallowed in poverty.[53]

44. JS1 noted that on 3 March 2011, approximately 3,000 unarmed women who took to the streets to protest against the antics of President Gbagbo in clinging to power after the November 2010 elections were attacked in the town of Abobo by military personnel. The military opened fire on the protesters killing at least seven women and critically wounding others.[54]

45. JS1 recommended that Côte d'Ivoire unconditionally release those still in detention for exercising their rights to freedom of conscience, expression, assembly and association; all cases of arbitrary arrest and detention be fully investigated and be brought to justice; and threats to journalists and representatives of the media be adequately investigated and those found guilty of issuing such threats brought to justice.[55]

46. JS1 recommended that investigations be carried out on the killings of protesters during demonstrations in 2011 and those found guilty should be brought to justice irrespective of their political affiliation; and security forces in charge of crowd control be equipped with non-lethal weapons and provided with training on humane means of crowd control as well as on the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms.[56]

47. APDH said that in addition to the arrest of senior staff of the Front Populaire Ivoirien, the harassment of party militants and the fear of reprisals left communities reluctant to take part in any of the legislative, municipal or regional elections. JS2 expressed similar concerns. JS2 also said that the legislative and local elections of December 2012 and April 2013 had resulted in some places in violence and destruction of electoral material. [57]

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

48. REQCI had found that, as a result of the crisis, some women employed in the private or public sector had been dismissed from their jobs, in violation of national labour legislation.[58]

49. JS4 noted that children worked from a very early age in families performing domestic chores or were employed in coffee or cocoa plantations or in mines. Furthermore, child labour was aggravated in cases of forced labour or trafficking. Unfortunately, notwithstanding awareness-raising campaigns, the problem persisted in the country, particularly in some regions and even in urban areas, where domestic workers were in demand.[59]

7. Right to health

50. JS4 stated that people's access to medical care remained difficult on account of the high costs of consultations and medicines and other medical services. Despite the positive

initiative taken by the Government in 2011 to guarantee free medical care in public hospitals, especially for women and children, the lack of medicines and equipment had led people to attend more expensive clinics. Corruption was one of the reasons for the lack of resources in the public medical sector, insofar as the medicines provided by the public health pharmacy were often diverted to the parallel illegal market.[50]

51. JS6 noted that the immunization coverage for diseases targeted by the Expanded Immunization Programme was low as a result of logistical problems, including the lack of equipment, an inadequate cold chain and the disruption of mobile vaccination strategies. Epidemic outbreaks occurred as a result, and due to the deterioration of public health during the post-election crisis and of the slow rate of full redeployment of public health institutions.[51]

52. In that regard, JS6 recommended that the Government improve access for children, particularly newborns, to preventive and curative health services, through increased investment in capacity-building for health personnel in order to benefit the most vulnerable mothers and newborns.[52]

53. Although funds had been raised, JS2 noted the inadequate coordination, follow-up and evaluation of anti-HIV activities undertaken by the Ministry of Health and the Fight against AIDS, as a result of which preventive and curative health services were geographically inaccessible and poorly distributed in some areas.[53]

8. Right to education

54. JS2 reported that in Côte d'Ivoire the right to education was poorly respected. The State had taken no practical measures to make school compulsory. Many school-age children did not attend school, while others were taken out of school before the age of 15. JS2 added that the system of free primary education was ineffective. Not only were school textbooks distributed late and in insufficient numbers, but enrolment fees and other contributions, although prohibited by the State, were often demanded of parents. Inadequate school infrastructure, excessive numbers of pupils and too few teachers led to poor-quality education.[54]

55. JS4 recommended that Côte d'Ivoire improve the quality of its school infrastructure by opening new classes in order to ensure decent schooling conditions for pupils and reduce enrolment fees for public sector higher education institutions. That would allow the most disadvantaged to access university education.[55] JS6 made similar recommendations.[56]

56. JS7 stressed the need to request technical and financial assistance from the international community in order to continue offering human rights education and training at all educational levels.[57]

9. Persons with disabilities

57. JS2 highlighted the case of certain persons with disabilities, including deaf mute and blind persons, whose characteristics were not covered by the law.[58]

58. According to SOS Exclusion, the quality of specialized education for persons with disabilities should be consistent with the standards and objectives of general education. There were virtually no special measures for the education of persons with disabilities or specialized public centres, while private centres were extremely expensive. Thus the needs of persons with disabilities were not accommodated in the mainstream education system.[59]

10. Indigenous peoples

59. Club Union Africaine Côte d'Ivoire (Club UACI), having examined the main obstacles to the implementation of the 1998 Rural Land Act, noted that they stemmed not only from ignorance of the law and of the procedures related to its implementation, but also and especially from an insufficiently developed implementation mechanism (inadequate

logistical resources and mobility of decentralized departments) and little action being taken to prevent and settle land disputes.[70]

60. In the light of the foregoing and in order to reduce land disputes with a view to effectively promoting and protecting human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, Club UACI recommended establishing and training village rural land management committees throughout the national territory and deciding to authorize Ministry of Agriculture officials, including land officials, to set up boundary posts as part of the plot demarcation process. That decision would reduce the costs of land certificate applications and the monopoly of chartered land surveyors; provide decentralized departments with supplies of land registration application forms; offer Ministry of Agriculture officials training in conflict management and prevention; and launch an extensive information campaign to publicize the Rural Land Act throughout the territory and raise public awareness of the formalities required to obtain a land certificate.[71]

61. JS2 noted that rural land issues in fact continued to be a source of conflict, as recently demonstrated by the conflict that had arisen in the department of Koro (40 kms from Touba), in the region of Bafing. The land dispute had taken place between the indigenous populations, on the one hand, and non-indigenous and immigrant populations (Burkina Faso nationals, Baoulé and Lobi), on the other, and had led to the destruction of 1,668 hectares of plantation and 535 households, and 3 serious injuries.[72]

11. Internally displaced persons

62. HRW stated that the Government had failed to adequately support local administrative and judicial mechanisms involved in resolving land conflicts, resulting in many people being unable to access their land more than two years after the post-election crisis. During the 2009 UPR, a key accepted recommendation was the need to swiftly disseminate and implement the country's law on rural land tenure. This remained a pressing need. Western Côte d'Ivoire had experienced some of the country's worst atrocities over the last decade and could prove host to more atrocities if the Government would not ensure the fair resolution of land disputes.[73]

12. Right to development and environmental issues

63. JS4 stated that the illegal and non-sustainable exploitation of natural resources and its impact on local communities were of growing concern. Since the military and political crisis of 2002, during which the authorities had departed from some regions of the country, many forest areas had been excessively — or even illegally — exploited, as in the west and centre of the country, with the exploitation of natural essences, sometimes in protected forests. The exploitation of forest resources led to massive deforestation for the purposes of mining and agriculture.[74]

64. JS4 further stated that the non-sustainable exploitation of forest resources also had an impact on local populations. The establishment of extractive industries led to population displacement. The compensation paid by mining companies to the State for the benefit of displaced populations did not always reach the intended beneficiaries, especially since the views of the displaced populations were not sufficiently taken into account.[75]

65. According to JS4, the massive pollution caused by the spreading of more than 500 tons of oil-derived toxic products offloaded by the ship Probo Koala in the city of Abidjan in 2006 still had repercussions. The toxic waste had had serious effects on the health of individuals, with more than 17 deaths and some 40,000 cases of intoxication being reported as a result of the pollution.[76]

66. The Union des Victimes des Dechets Toxiques d'Abidjan et Banlieues (Union of Victims of Toxic Waste of Abidjan and Its Surrounding Areas) recommended that Côte d'Ivoire be fully committed to finding a definitive solution to the problem through initiatives such as granting victim status to persons suffering from the various diseases

caused by the toxic waste in order to enable them to receive assistance; entrusting recognized associations with the management of hospitals built for persons suffering from diseases caused by the toxic waste; and disseminating environmental conventions by providing capacity-building training for the various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the conventions.[77]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions

AFJCI	ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES JURISTES DE COTE D'IVOIRE, Abidjan, (Côte d'Ivoire);
APDH	Actions Pour La Protection Des Droits De L'Homme, Abidjan, (Côte d'Ivoire);
CLUB UACI	Club Union Africaine Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan, (Côte d'Ivoire);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Forms of Corporal Punishment of Children, London (UK);
HRIC	Human Rights Implementation Centre of University of Bristol, Bristol (United Kingdom);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
SOS Exclusion	SOS Exclusion (Côte d'Ivoire);
REQCI	Réseau Equitas Côte d'Ivoire;
RSF	Reporters Sans Frontieres, Paris (France);
UVDTAB	UNION DES VICTIMES DES DECHETS TOXIQUES D'ABIDJAN ET BANLIEUES, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
WCADP	World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Montreuil (France).

Joint submissions

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: CIVICUS, Johannesburg (South Africa); West African Human Rights Defenders Network; and Coalition Ivoirienne des Défenseurs des Droits Humains;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Centre Féminin pour la démocratie et les droits humains en Côte d'Ivoire (CEF-CI); Coalition Ivoirienne des Défenseurs des Droits Humains (CIDDH); Club Union Africaine Côte d'Ivoire (CLUB UACI); Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'Homme (LIDHO); and Mouvement Ivoirien des Droits Humains (MIDH);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Syndicat National de la Recherche et de l'Enseignement Supérieur (SYNARES); Fédération des Syndicats Autonomes de Côte d'Ivoire (FESACI); Confédération Ivoirienne des Syndicats Libres-DIGNITE (CISL-DIGNITE); Réseau Ivoirien de la Défense de Droits de l'Enfant et de la Femme (RIDDEF); Enseignants d'Ici et d'Ailleurs (EIA); Réflexions et Actions pour la Promotion des Initiatives Démocratiques (RAPID); Initiative Paix et Solidarité (IPS); Ligue Ivoirienne des Groupements Estudiantines et Solidarité (LIGES); Observatoire de la Démocratie et des Libertés Publiques en Afrique (ODLPA); and Organisation pour l'Assistance aux Détenus de Côte d'Ivoire (OADCI);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Franciscans International (FI); and Social Justice (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture en Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) and Fédération Internationale de l'Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture;
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Forum des ONG et Associations d'Aide à l'Enfance en Difficulté; Association des Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire;

JS7 Joint submission 7 submitted by: REDHCI composed of: Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture; Association des Femmes Juristes de Côte d'Ivoire; Amnesty International, section Côte d'Ivoire; Ligue Ivoirienne des droits de l'Homme; SOS Exclusion Côte d'Ivoire; and Grenier International.

[2] WCADP, paras. 2–3.
[3] JS2, para. 7.
[4] REQCI, paras. 6–7.
[5] AFCJI, p. 2.
[6] HRIC, para. 9.
[7] APDH, p. 2.
[8] JS2, para. 20.
[9] HRIC, para. 3.
[10] JS1, para. 5.4.
[11] AFJCI, p. 2.
[12] JS5, p. 12.
[13] JS2, para. 45.
[14] JS5, p. 11.
[15] JS1, para. 3.1.
[16] JS2, para. 10.
[17] HRW, p. 2. See also JS2, para. 23.
[18] APDH, p. 2 and JS2, para. 25.
[19] APDH, p. 3.
[20] JS5, p. 12.
[21] ADPH, p. 3.
[22] REQCI, para. 19.
[23] REQCI, para. 22.
[24] AFJCI, p. 2. See also JS2, paras. 26–28.
[25] AFJCI, pp. 2–3.
[26] AFJCI, p. 4.
[27] JS6, para. 3.2.
[28] GIEACPC, para. 1.2.
[29] JS2, para. 52.
[30] JS5, p. 9.
[31] JS5, p. 10.
[32] HRW, p. 3.
[33] JS5, p. 3.
[34] AFJCI, p. 4.
[35] JS7, p. 6.
[36] JS5, p. 6.
[37] JS5, p. 7.
[38] HRW, p. 1.
[39] HRW, p. 1.
[40] JS3, p. 6.
[41] HRW, p. 2.
[42] JS2, paras. 14–16. See also JS5, p. 1.
[43] HRW, p. 4.
[44] HRW, p. 4.
[45] REQCI, para. 25.
[46] REQCI, para. 26.
[47] JS2, para. 65.
[48] JS4, para. 14.
[49] RSF, p. 3.
[50] ADPH, p. 4.
[51] ADPH, p. 4.
[52] JS1, para. 2.1.
[53] JS1, para. 2.7.

[54] JS1, para. 4.2.
[55] JS1, para. 5.1.
[56] JS1, para. 5.3.
[57] JS2, para. 34.
[58] REQCI, para. 29.
[59] JS4, para. 18.
[60] JS4, para. 11.
[61] JS6, para. 3.1.
[62] JS6, para. 3.1.
[63] JS2, para. 50.
[64] JS2, paras. 38–41. See also SOS Exclusion, para. 3.1.
[65] JS4, para. 10.
[66] JS6, para. 3.2.
[67] JS7, pp 3–4.
[68] JS2, para. 55.
[69] SOS Exclusion, para. 3. 4.
[70] Club UACI, para. 21.
[71] Club UACI, paras. 22–27.
[72] JS2, para. 18.
[73] HRW, p. 3.
[74] JS4, para. 21.
[75] JS4, para. 22.
[76] JS4, para. 25.
[77] UVDTAB, p. 4.